REPORT

OF

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

TO

THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO

ON THE

OPERATION

OF

THE MILITARY REGISTRATION

AND

SELECTIVE DRAFT IN PORTO RICO

San Juan, P. R.
Bureau of Supplies, Printing, and Transportation
1924

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GOVERNMENT OF PORTO RICO,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF PORTO RICO.

THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the operation of the Military Registration and Selective Draft in Porto Rico.

In writing this report, I have endeavored, as far as possible, to give a historical review of the operation of the registration and draft, and for that reason I have included herein such proclamations, letters, cablegrams and other documents as I thought pertinent, and to more fully explain the working of the Selective Service Law in Porto Rico.

The drawing of the numbers, at the Municipal Theatre, to determine the order in which registrants would be called for service, was an event which is indelibly stamped upon the memory of those who witnessed this great lottery, and the operation of the Selective Service Law in Porto Rico is an incident in the history of the Island which should be preserved, as this was the first time that the natives of Porto Rico have taken any active part in the raising of their National Army.

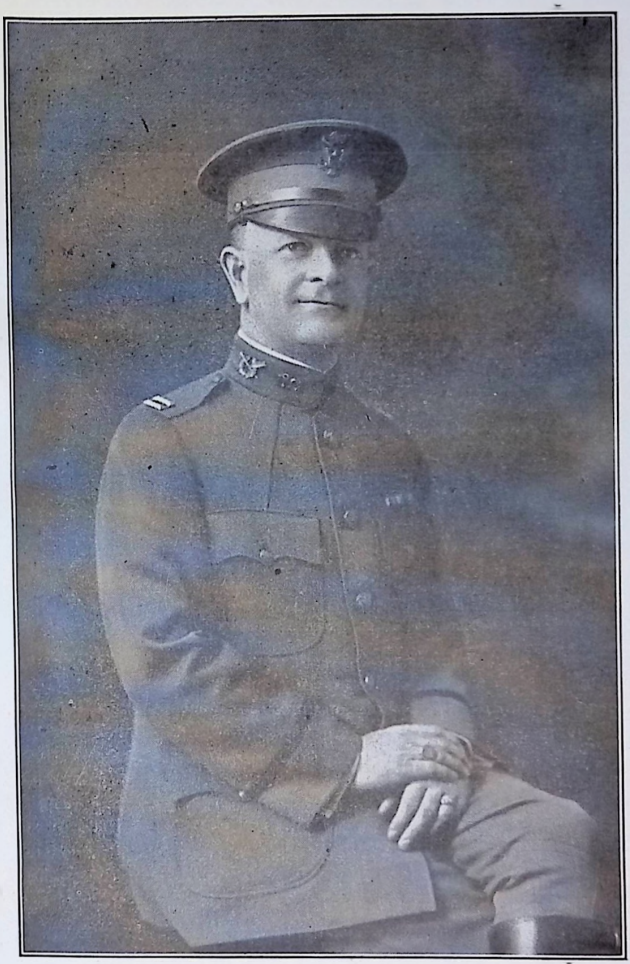
Attached to my report, and included as an appendix thereto, is the report of the Local Board of San Juan. This board having a larger number of registrants than any other board on the Island, I am attaching the report to show the operation of this board, as this is a fair example of the methods and operation of the said boards.

This report covers the period from May 1917 to June 30th, 1919.

JOHN A. WILSON,
Adjutant General of Porto Rico.

July 1st, 1919.

MAJOR JOHN A. WILSON
Adjutant General of Porto Rico



CAPTAIN RICHARD J. VAN DEUSEN, U. S. ARMY
Military Aide to the Governor; Disbursing Officer and Agent of the United States for the Selective Service and Draft in Porto Rico

REPORT OF THE OPERATION OF THE MILITARY REGISTRATION AND SELECTIVE DRAFT IN PORTO RICO.

The execution of the SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW in Porto Rico, while fundamentally the same as in the States, yet on account of peculiar political organizations existing in the Island, certain modifications to the rules prescribed by the President concerning registration in the States, had to be made in the rules concerning registration in Porto Rico, to conform to local organizations. The President was to fix by proclamation the date on which the registration in Porto Rico should be held.

The Act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, commonly known as the Selective Service Law, authorizes the President to increase temporarily the forces of the United States Army by means of the selective draft. The foundation of the selective draft was the registration of all male persons in the United States between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, both inclusive. On May 18, 1917, the President issued regulations concerning the registration of all male persons between the ages of twenty-one and thirty.

Said regulations read as follows:

Section 1.—These regulations are prescribed by the President under the authority vested in him by the Act of Congress authorizing the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States, approved May 18, 1917, and may by him be modified at any time.

Section 2.—These Regulations pertain only to the registration of all male persons in the United States, the Territories, and the District of Columbia between the ages of 21 and 30, both inclusive, and are published for the direction and guidance of all concerned. These Regulations do not cover the process of the Selective Draft which is entirely separate from the registration and will be governed by regulations to be promulgated hereafter. However, the registration boards under designation by the President, will be made to constitute the Local Boards for the execution of the Selective Draft. While changes in the general plan may be necessary in some States and Territories in order to accommodate peculiarities of local organization, the idea of national supervision and State execution will be followed throughout the raising of our new armies by Selective Draft. It is believed that this method best expresses the American genius for self-government and affords a just and effective execution of the law.

Section 6.—Under the Secretary of War, the administrative office of the Federal Government for the execution of the registration and the Selective Draft, provisions of said Act, is the office of the Provost Marshal General. This office

shall consist of the Provost Marshal General and such assistants and departments as may be necessary. All correspondence relating to the execution of said Act shall be addressed to the said office.

Section 7.—In the execution of the law in each State, the Governor thereof, through the Adjutant General of the State, is requested to act under the Regulations and Rules prescribed by the President or under his direction. The office of the Adjutant General shall be the central administrative office of the system in the State. In this office shall be kept all data as to the registration and draft in the State. One copy of all registration cards will be sent there by the clerks of all registration boards in counties or similar subdivisions and by the mayors of cities of 30,000 population or over.

Section one provides that the President may modify these regulations at any time, and section two provides, while changes in the general plan may be necessary in some states and territories in order to accommodate the peculiarities of local organization, the idea of national supervision, and state execution will be followed throughout the raising of our new armies by selective draft.

Upon receipt by the Governor of Porto Rico of these regulations, he realizing that certain modifications would have to be made to suit local organization existing in Porto Rico, appointed a committee to study the regulations and to make recommendations as to the necessary changes that might be required to conform to local organizations. Said committee submitted the following report:

THE HONORABLE,
THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

SIR:

The undersigned, constituting a special committee nominated by the Governor to report and recommend as to the best machinery for putting into operation the military registration of a.. men of military age and subject to conscription, in accordance with the recent Act of Congress, desire to report as follows:

LOCATIONS OF REGISTRATION PLACES.

Your Committee believes that it will be very difficult and impracticable to attempt to carry out the registration entirely or in large part in the various *barrios* of the municipalities, but that it is preferable to provide for registration places in the cities and in such places in the *barrios* as are thickly populated, well known, and easily accessible, and it is believed that those specific places of registration should be left to be determined by the local officials appointed in the manner discussed in the following paragraph.

MACHINERY AND PERSONNEL FOR REGISTRATION.

After having considered the possibility of using the various officials of the Insular and municipal governments available for this work, your Committee recommends that:

1st: If an Adjutant General is appointed for Porto Rico, the general super-

vision and central administrative machinery for the registration be placed under him; and

2nd: In case an Adjutant General has not been appointed for Porto Rico, that the Governor appoint a special committee of three or four members, government officials, to be known as the "MILITARY REGISTRATION COMMITTEE," which committee is to have its offices in a room of the Diputación building, near the rooms now used by the Supervisor of Elections, and that inasmuch as use is to be made of election data and machinery, the Supervisor of Elections should be a member of and the executive or administrative officer of the Committee. Wherever the words "MILITARY REGISTRATION COMMITTEE," are used, "ADJUTANT GENERAL" should be substituted, in case an Adjutant General is appointed for Porto Rico.

Your Committee believes that the most efficient manner of organizing the concrete work of registration, after all of the preliminary data, forms and information have been prepared by the Military Registration Committee, is to use the fiscal of the districts to supervise the work of the towns in their respective districts, and it is recommended that the fiscals should submit to the Governor, through the Military Registration Committee, for his approval, the names of the officials to be placed in charge of the work in each municipality. The Act of Congress and the Regulations prescribed by the President for the registration in the States on June 5th provide for local boards corresponding to each county, or similar subdivision in each State, with special boards for each city with over 30,000 inhabitants. In Porto Rico the municipality is the unit most nearly corresponding to the county, and should be the unit used. The Regulations prescribe that the local boards should normally consist of the sheriff, the county clerk, and the county physician; the sheriff to be the executive officer, the county clerk to be the recorder and custodian of records, and the county physician to be the surgeon of the board. The Regulations provide for the appointment by the Governor of other officials or civilians when the appointment of the designated officials is not practicable.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF BOARDS.

We do not have the position of sheriff of the county, and the nearest approximation is that of Marshal of the local court. However, it is believed that in those places where there are municipal judges, these officials should normally be the executive officers of the Board; in other municipalities the justices of the peace might be designated, and in other municipalities they might be the officers of some of the other services of the Insular or municipal governments.

RECORDING OFFICERS OF BOARDS.

We do not have the position of County Clerk in Porto Rico. The position most closely approximating this position in the States is that as Secretary of the local court. However, the work of Municipal Secretary in Porto Rico involves somewhat similar duties and these officials might be used to a certain extent.

SURGEON OF LOCAL BOARDS.

For this position the municipal physician or local sanitation officers might be advantageously used.

It must be remembered that the Boards will have important duties to perform

at a later date, in connection with the exemption of persons entitled to exemption, and they should be selected with great care.

In each municipality, after the local boards have been chosen, it is recommended that there be selected immediately the registration places for the respective *barrios*. For this purpose the city halls, the municipal court building, the offices of the internal-revenue collectors, police *cuarteles*, and other similar places can be used; and two or more *barrios* may be assigned to the same registration place, when the estimated number of persons of military age is small enough to warrant the consolidation. An official, to be appointed with the approval of the *fiscal* and of the Military Registration Committee, should be placed in charge of the work for each *barrio*.

The Military Registration Committee will provide, for distribution to the respective officers in charge of each municipality, data as to the estimated number of men of military age in each *barrio*, and a statement as to the estimated number of clerks that will be required to attend to the work for that *barrio*. The official in charge of the municipality will, with the approval of the *fiscal*, designate the names of the clerks to be employed at each one of the registration places, and the place of registration for each *barrio*.

It is recommended that there be prepared and printed immediately forms substantially like that submitted herewith, designated as Exhibit "A". The first three items on this form will be filled in by the Military Registration Committee before being sent out to the *fiscals* or local officials in charge of such municipality, and the *fiscals* will receive a circular letter of instructions, advising them to visit each municipality in their district and see that the local officials placed in charge of said municipalities thoroughly understand the work to be performed, and comply with the regulations to be issued by the Military Registration Committee. As soon as this work is done and approved by the *fiscals*, the forms are to be forwarded back to the Military Registration Committee, and when approved by the said Committee, the proper blanks, filing cases and other necessary materials can be sent to the local registration places, and the public can then be thoroughly informed of the places designated for registration and of the persons who will be required to register, by means of a general proclamation by the Governor and by means of specific directions given by the local officials in charge of the registration. These local officials can use all of the means available, including the police and other public officials and the *comisarios* of the *barrios* of each municipality, to convey the information to each *barrio* as to the registration place for that *barrio*, and as to the persons who should present themselves for registration.

DISBURSING OFFICER.

It will be necessary for the Governor, in accordance with advices contained in the cables received, to appoint a disbursing officer and to secure funds for the immediate prosecution of the work of the Military Registration Committee.

GENERAL CONTROL OF THE GOVERNOR.

It is understood, of course, that the work of the Military Registration Committee should be entirely under the supervision of the Governor, and that it should be facilitated in every manner possible, either by orders of the Governor to the various officials and employees of the various branches of the Federal, Insular and Municipal governments in Porto Rico to lend every assistance neces-

sary to carry out the work, or by delegation to the Committee of the power to require the services of such officials. In this manner it is believed that a large part of the work can be done without the necessity of hiring many different officials, or without great additional expense. It is believed further that many volunteers to aid in this work can be obtained in various parts of the Island, and that with the Military Registration Committee at the head, giving detailed instructions to the fiscals, and the local officers in charge in each municipality, all of the machinery of the Government can be used, and the needs of each municipality as to the most convenient and proper places for registration can be met.

Respectfully submitted,

HOWARD L. KERN.
CHARLES F. HILL.
R. SIACA PACHECO.
JOHN A. WILSON.

In accordance with the recommendations of said committee, the President prescribed registration regulations for Porto Rico, to conform to local organization then existing in the Island.

As the office of the Adjutant General of Porto Rico did not exist, the President prescribed, in the regulations for registration in Porto Rico, that the execution of the law in Porto Rico should be by the Governor thereof, through the Military Registration Committee appointed by the Governor and the office of the Military Registration Committee shall be the central administrative office of the system.

The Governor appointed as said committee the Honorable Howard L. Kern, Attorney General of Porto Rico; Honorable Charles F. Hill, Treasurer of Porto Rico; Honorable Ramón Siaca Pacheco, Executive Secretary of Porto Rico; and John A. Wilson, Supervisor of Elections of Porto Rico.

The appointment of this committee provided for the central administrative machinery for the carrying out of the regulations prescribed by the President for registration in Porto Rico. It then became necessary to organize the machinery to carry out the actual work of registration.

The Department of Justice and the Treasury Department of the Insular Government having officers and employees in all of the municipalities of Porto Rico, and the heads of these departments realizing the great assistance these departments could render in carrying out the registration, placed the services of the departments at the disposal of the Military Registration Committee, as is shown by the following instructions:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OF PORTO RICO,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
SAN JUAN, P. R., *June 13, 1917.*

HON. DISTRICT FISCAL.

SIR:

I have been working with the Governor of Porto Rico and with the Military Registration Committee to determine the best plan of carrying out the military registration of all males between the ages of 21 and 30 inclusive, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of May 18, 1917, and it has been arranged that the fiscals shall be responsible for the work of registration in each of the municipalities in their respective districts. I hereby request and direct that all of your other work be made subservient to this important work of registration. I request that all of your communications in connection with this work be made directly with the Military Registration Committee, Diputación Building, San Juan, and not with this office, and that you carry out all of this work in accordance with the directions of said Committee, and that you carry out all of the orders of said Committee in connection with this work. None of your expenses in connection with this work shall be charged to the Department of Justice, but they should all be charged directly to the Military Registration Committee.

Respectfully,

HOWARD L. KERN,
Attorney General.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OF PORTO RICO,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
SAN JUAN, P. R., *June 16, 1919.*

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 334.
(*In re.* Military Registration.)

To All Officers of the Department of Justice and Officers in Charge of the Civil Registers of the Island:

GENTLEMEN:

By virtue of an Act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, entitled "An Act authorizing the President to temporarily increase the military forces of the United States," the Governor of Porto Rico, by authority of the President of the United States, has established a central office in San Juan to be known as "Military Registration Committee," which office will be located in the building formerly occupied by the Diputación, and will have general charge of the work connected with the registration of all males of military age from 21 to 30 years inclusive.

The fiscals of the seven Judicial Districts shall have charge of all the work within their respective district, and shall appoint, with the approval of the Governor, a registration board in each municipality, which will have charge of the registration work and of the appointment of registrars as well as the securing of adequate quarters for the holding of registration on the date fixed by proclamation of the President of the United States. This board will be composed of an Executive Officer or Chairman, a Secretary in charge of the records and a Medical Officer.

All officers and employees of the Department of Justice of Porto Rico should lend their cooperation and assistance to this work so that the same may be carried out with the greatest rapidity possible and successfully.

It is advisable that you give the greatest publicity to the fact that military registration in Porto Rico will be carried out shortly and that all males having 21 years of age on the date fixed for the registration or who on that date have not completed 31 years of age should present themselves for registration. The date for the registration in Porto Rico shall be fixed later on by the President of the United States and the Governor of Porto Rico by means of a proclamation that will be made public in all manners possible so that the public will have the widest knowledge as to the definite date to be fixed. It is immaterial whether these males are sick or physically defective or whether they are citizens of the United States, of Porto Rico or foreigners. The law does not provide for exemptions of any kind except such persons already belonging to the military or naval establishments of the United States. The fact that a person is registered does not mean that he will be called to service immediately.

This should be made clear to the public. You should also advice everybody that the question of citizenship is entirely immaterial since these proceedings refer only to registration.

I appeal to your patriotism that you may lend your valuable assistance in the most appropriate manner so that this work may be carried out on the date to be fixed hereafter with due formality and thus show complete understanding of the military registration with which this circular deals.

You should not address any communications to this office with reference to military registrations and if you should have anything to communicate you should do so to the fiscal or the Military Registration Committee.

It is requested that you impart the contents of this circular to all the officers of that court or office.

Kindly acknowledge receipt.

Respectfully,

(Sgd.) HOWARD L. KERN,
Attorney General.

GOVERNMENT OF PORTO RICO,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF EXCISE TAXES.

B. E. T. No. 716.

Circular No. 797.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *June 11, 1917.*

To All Internal-Revenue Agents Serving Under the Bureau of Excise Taxes.

SIRS:

Under the authority of a recent Act of Congress, the Governor of Porto Rico is entrusted with the duty of carrying out the registration of all men between the ages of 21 and 30, both inclusive, and a Military Registration Committee has been appointed which has recommended that the district fiscals in each of the seven districts courts be utilized as executive officers in their respective judicial districts.

The organization contemplated will require the appointment of a board in each municipality to consist of an executive officer, who will probably be the municipal judge, or in those towns where there are no municipal judges, the justice of the peace or the collector of internal revenue; a recording officer, who will in most cases be the municipal secretary, and a medical officer, who will be either the local representative of the Department of Health or the municipal physician.

It is quite probable that the fiscals will need the services of people who have occasion to go often into the country districts, as well as the prominent people of the urban centers, and I have suggested to the Military Registration Committee that the internal-revenue agents might be of valuable assistance. You are therefore directed to render such assistance as may be required of you directly by the Military Registration Committee or by the fiscal of the district in which your station town is located, giving preference to such military registration work over your regular duties without further authorization from this office. All communications concerning this special duty should be addressed directly to "The Military Registration Committee, San Juan," or to the local fiscal, as the case may be. Your daily reports, however, should show the travel performed in this service, as well as the time spent on this duty.

All expenses incurred in the military registration service will be reimbursed by the Military Registration Committee. Every effort, however, should be made to keep these expenses as low as possible.

You are requested to disseminate the information throughout your district that very shortly the military registration will be carried out and that every male person between the ages of 21 and 31 will be required to present himself to be registered, irrespective of physical condition or class of citizenship, under very severe penalties of law. Try to give as wide publicity to this information as possible, emphasizing the fact that *no matter what country a man may be a citizen of, he is required to register* and that this registration does not necessarily mean that the person registered will be called for military service.

Please acknowledge receipt of this circular.

Respectfully,

CHARLES F. HILL,
Treasurer of Porto Rico.

For administrative purposes, Porto Rico was divided into seven districts corresponding to the judicial districts, and subdivided into 76 districts corresponding to the municipalities. In each municipal district was to be organized a local registration board to conduct the registration and the organization and supervision of the boards in the municipalities corresponding to the respective judicial districts was to be entrusted to the fiscal thereof.

On June 13 the Military Registration Committee sent preliminary detailed instructions to the fiscals for the appointment and the organization of these boards, with instructions to appoint registrars and secure offices for location of said boards.

On June 18, the Hon. Angel Acosta, Fiscal of the District of Mayagüez, reported that all boards in his district had been organ-

ized, Registrars appointed and offices secured. In order to do this, it was necessary for him to visit each municipality in his district, and this was accomplished within three days after the receipt of instruction. As will be noted, from his report, hereto attached, there was not one cent of expense to the United States Government incurred in carrying out this work.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OF PORTO RICO,
OFFICE OF THE FISCAL,
MAYAGÜEZ, P. R., *June 18, 1917.*

THE HONORABLE,
THE MILITARY REGISTRATION COMMITTEE,
San Juan.

GENTLEMEN:

On Saturday morning, the 16th instant, I received the printed matter for the organization of the local boards in this Judicial District, which boards are to conduct the registration of every male citizen of military age, between 21 to 30 years, inclusive. And pursuant to the instructions given your Honorable Committee in your letter of June 13th ultimo, I went to the towns of Cabo Rojo, San Germán, Sabana Grande and Lajas, in the afternoon of the same day, and organized the "Local Boards" of said towns, selected the places or buildings at which registrants are to be registered and likewise appointed the registration agents or clerks for the precincts of said towns.

I am pleased to report to your committee that in this work most efficient aid was given me by the Secretary of this District Court, Mr. Francisco Arzuar, and by the Captain of the Insular Police, Mr. Francisco Schettini, the latter having furnished me with the automobile of the Insular Police of Mayagüez; and Mr. Francisco Lagarde furnished me a car to go from San Germán to Lajas, while Dr. Vicente Santoni took me back from San Germán to Mayagüez. In the aforesaid towns I met with every adequate facility and cooperation for the accomplishment of the purpose of my mission. In the town of Lajas I appointed Mr. José A. Morales, Secretary of the Municipality, as Secretary of the Local Board, because the present collector goes out of office on the 30th of June, no provision having been made therefor in the budget for 1917–18.

Registration places will be located in school buildings and municipal buildings. Registration agents or clerks will be the teachers and the insular and municipal officials and a few other persons, who will accept the office without any compensation.

No expense has been incurred, nor will any be incurred in the registrations in the towns of Cabo Rojo, Lajas, Sabana Grande and San Germán.

On the morning of yesterday (Sunday) the 17th instant, I went together with Police Captain Schettini and Mr. Francisco Arzuar, Secretary of the District Court, in the automobile of the Insular Police of Mayagüez, to the town of Añasco, and organized therein the local board for said town. Registration places were selected and the agents or clerks therefor appointed. I met with the same facilities and cooperation in the said town, and the Mayor, Mr. Antonio Charnecé, assigned me one of his houses for the establishment of a registration place.

No expense was incurred or will be incurred in the organization and registration for this town.

Yesterday afternoon, the 17th instant, and in an automobile furnished me by the Mayor of Mayagüez, Dr. Pedro Perea Fajardo, and together with Francisco Arzuar, I went to the towns of Las Marías and Maricao, where I organized the respective local boards and selected registration places and the agents or clerks who are to serve therein. I met with no difficulty in the said work and the same facilities and cooperation were afforded as in the former towns. No expense was or will be incurred in the organization and registration in the towns of Las Marías and Maricao.

This morning, in the automobile of, and together with Dr. Alfredo Lassise Rivera and the Secretary of the District Court of Mayagüez, P. R., Mr. Francisco Arzuar, I went to the town of Hormigueros, where I organized the local board for the said municipality, designated the registration places and appointed the agents or clerks therefor. No expense has been or will be incurred in the organization and registration in the said town.

In the organization of these boards there were present the mayor, school supervisors, collectors, physicians, public officials, and a large number of people, and in a loud tone of voice I explained in detail and gave them to understand the scope of the organization of said boards, their duties, and the duties of registrars.

I have met with no difficulty, and as hereinbefore stated, I was afforded every facility and cooperation.

Respectfully,

(Signed) ANGEL ACOSTA,
District Fiscal, Mayagüez, P. R.

The spirit of the people in rendering assistance and cooperation in this great work was splendid. Not one penny was spent by the Federal Government in the District of Mayagüez in carrying out the registration.

Reports from the other districts follow closely the report from Mayagüez in showing the full co-operation of the people of Porto Rico.

By the 25th of June reports had been received from all the fiscals that all local boards had been organized, registrars appointed and registration locations selected.

The President issued a proclamation on June 27th fixing the 5th day of July, 1917, as registration day for Porto Rico. This date was just one month later than the day fixed for registration in the continental United States. This delay was made necessary by the fact that the regulations and other forms had to be translated and printed in the Spanish language. The proclamation of the President authorized the Governor of Porto Rico to designate registration places and appoint registration officials.

The Governor issued a proclamation on June 28th publishing the proclamation of the President, and called upon all officials and agents of the Government of Porto Rico, the municipal governments

and subdivisions thereof, to render assistance in the dissemination of the requirements of the proclamation of the President and to give their full co-operation in the registration.

GOVERNMENT OF PORTO RICO,
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,
SAN JUAN, P. R., *June 28, 1917.*

Administrative Bulletin No. 128.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO
A PROCLAMATION.

Registration for Military Purposes.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States did on the 27th day of June, 1917, issue the following proclamation:

"BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
"A PROCLAMATION.

"WHEREAS, On the 18th day of May, A. D. nineteen seventeen the President of the United States did issue a proclamation calling upon all persons subject to registration for military purposes to register as provided by the Act of Congress of May 18th, nineteen seventeen, entitled 'An Act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States';

"AND, WHEREAS, In such Proclamation it was provided among other things that in the territories of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico a day for registration will be named in a later proclamation;

"NOW, THEREFORE, I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States, for the purpose of fixing the date for registration in the Territory of Porto Rico, DO HEREBY set, fix and establish the 5th day of July, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, as the date of registration and I do hereby direct that on such day between the hours of 7 A. M. and 9 P. M. all male persons subject to registration for military purpose the same being those who shall have attained their twenty-first birthday and who shall not have attained their twenty-first birthday and who shall not have attained their thirty-first birthday on or before the day here named are required to register excepting only officers and enlisted men of the regular army, the regular army reserve, the officers' reserve corps, the enlisted reserve corps, the national guard and national guard reserve recognized by the Militia Bureau of War Department, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard and the Naval Militia, Naval Reserve Force, Marine Corps Reserve, and National Naval Volunteers recognized by the Navy Department, do present themselves for the purpose of registration for military purposes at such places and to be registered by such officials in each municipality as shall be designated and appointed by the Government of Porto Rico.

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington this 27th day of June, one thou-

sand nine hundred and seventeen and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

"WOODROW WILSON.

"By the President,
"ROBERT LANSING,
"*Secretary of State.*"

AND, WHEREAS, The President of the United States did, on the 18th day of May, 1917, issue a proclamation containing the following paragraphs:

"WHEREAS, Congress has enacted and the President has, on the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, approved a law which contains the following provisions:

"'Sec. 5.—That all male persons between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, both inclusive, shall be subject to registration in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the President; and upon proclamation by the President or other public notice given by him or by his direction stating the time and place of such registration it shall be the duty of all persons of the designated ages, except officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, the Navy, and the National Guard and Naval Militia while in the service of the United States, to present themselves for and submit to registration under the provisions of this Act; and every such person shall be deemed to have notice of the requirements of this Act upon the publication of said proclamation or other notice as aforesaid given by the President or by his direction; and any person who shall wilfully fail or refuse to present himself for registration or to submit thereto as herein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, and shall thereupon be duly registered: *Provided*, That in the call of the docket precedence shall be given, in courts trying the same, to the trial of criminal proceedings under this Act; *Provided further*, That persons shall be subject to registration as herein provided who shall have attained their twenty-first birthday and who shall not have attained their thirty-first birthday on or before the day set for the registration, and all persons so registered shall be and remain subject to draft into the forces hereby authorized, unless exempted or excused therefrom as in this Act provided; *Provided further*, That in the case of temporary absence from actual place of legal residence of any person liable to registration as provided herein such registration may be made by mail under regulations to be prescribed by the President.

"'Sec. 6.—That the President is hereby authorized to utilize the service of any or all departments and any or all officers or agents of the United States and of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and subdivision thereof, in the execution of this Act, and all officers and agents of the United States and of the several States, Territories, and subdivisions thereof, and of the District of Columbia, and all persons designated or appointed under regulations prescribed by the President whether such appointments are made by the President himself or by the governor or other officer of any State or Territory to perform any duty in the execution of this Act, are hereby required to perform such

duty as the President shall order or direct, and all such officers and agents and persons so designated or appointed shall hereby have full authority for all acts done by them in the execution of this Act by the direction of the President. Correspondence in the execution of this Act may be carried in penalty envelopes bearing the frank of the War Department. Any person charged as herein provided with the duty of carrying into effect any of the provisions of this Act or regulations made or directions given thereunder who shall fail or neglect to perform such duty; and any person charged with such duty or having and exercising any authority under said Act, regulations or directions, who shall knowingly make or be a party to the making of any false or incorrect registration, physical examination, exemption, enlistment, enrollment, or muster; and any person who shall make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this Act, or regulations made by the President thereunder, or otherwise evades or aids another to evade the requirements of this Act or of said regulations, or who, in any manner, shall fail or neglect fully to perform any duty required of him in the execution of this Act, shall, if not subject to military law, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or, if subject to military law, shall be tried by court-martial and suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct.'

"NOW, THEREFORE, I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States, do call upon the governor of each of the several States and Territories, the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and all officers and agents of the several States and Territories, of the District of Columbia, and of the counties and municipalities therein, to perform certain duties in the execution of the foregoing law, which duties will be communicated to them directly in regulations of even date herewith.

"The power against which we are arrayed has sought to impose its will upon the world by force. To this end it has increased armament until it has changed the face of war. In the sense in which we have been wont to think of armies there are no armies in this struggle. There are entire nations armed. Thus, the men who remain to till the soil and man the factories are no less a part of the army that is France than the men beneath the battle flags. It must be so with us. It is not an army that we must shape and train for war; it is a nation. To this end our people must draw close in one compact front against a common foe. But this can not be if each man pursues a private purpose. All must pursue one purpose. The Nation needs all men; but it needs each man, not in the field that will most pleasure him, but in the endeavor that will best serve the common good. Thus, though a sharpshooter pleases to operate a triphammer for the forging of great guns, and an expert machinist desires to march with the flag, the nation is being served only when the sharpshooter marches and the machinist remains at his levers. The whole nation must be a team in which each man shall play the part for which he is best fitted. To this end, Congress has provided that the Nation shall be organized for war by selec-

tion and that each man shall be classified for service in the place to which it shall best serve the general good to call him.

"The significance of this can not be overstated. It is a new thing in our history and a landmark in our progress. It is a new manner of accepting and vitalizing our duty to give ourselves with thoughtful devotion to the common purpose of us all. It is in no sense a conscription of the unwilling; it is, rather, selection from a nation which has volunteered in mass. It is no more a choosing of those who shall march with the colors than it is a selection of those who shall serve an equally necessary and devoted purpose in the industries that lie behind the battle line.

"The day here named is the time upon which all shall present themselves for assignment to their tasks. It is for that reason destined to be remembered as one of the most conspicuous moments in our history. It is nothing less than the day upon which the manhood of the country shall step forward in one solid rank in defense of the ideals to which this Nation is consecrated. It is important to those ideals no less than to the pride of this generation in manifesting its devotion to them, that there be no gaps in the ranks.

"It is essential that the day be approached in thoughtful apprehension of its significance and that we accord to it the honor and the meaning that it deserves. Our industrial need prescribes that it be not made a technical holiday, but the stern sacrifice that is before us urges that it be carried in all our hearts as a great day of patriotic devotion and obligation when the duty shall lie upon every man, whether he is himself to be registered or not, to see to it that the name of every male person of the designated ages is written on these lists of honor.

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington this eighteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-first.

"WOODROW WILSON.

"By the President,
"ROBERT LANSING,
"Secretary of State."

AND, WHEREAS, for the purpose of carrying out the military registration to which the proclamations of the President of the United States refer, authorization has been given to the Governor of Porto Rico to designate and appoint in each municipality the places at which and the officials by whom said military registration shall be made;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, ARTHUR YAGER, Governor of Porto Rico, do hereby call upon all the officers and agents of Porto Rico and of all the municipalities and subdivisions thereof to give their assistance for the fullest publicity of this proclamation in order that its contents may be known in the remotest parts of the Island.

And I do hereby proclaim that the registration of all male persons who have reached the age of 21 years on July 5, 1917, and who have not reached the age of 31 years on that date shall be made in each municipality between the hours

of 7 A. M. and 9 P. M. on July 5, 1917, by the local board of military registration duly appointed by me for that municipality, and by such registrars as are approved by me.

And I do charge those who through sickness shall be unable to present themselves for registration that they apply on or before the date of registration to the secretary of the local board of military registration of the municipality where they may be for instructions as to how they may be registered by agent. Those who expect to be absent on the day named from the municipality in which they have their permanent homes may register by mail, but their mail registration cards must reach the places in which they have their permanent homes by the day named herein. They should apply, as soon as practicable, to the secretary of the local board of military registration of the municipality wherein they may be for instructions as to how they may accomplish their registration by mail.

The names of the officers of the local board of military registration, and of the other officers in each municipality, and the registration places for each municipality and *barrio* will be duly posted on the bulletin boards of the courts, police stations, *alcaldías,* and in numerous public and private places in every *barrio* in Porto Rico, and will be published in a proclamation of the Governor of even date. This information will also be published in the press, and the president and executive officer of each local board of military registration is directed to give the fullest publicity to the inhabitants of each *barrio* as to the places of registration for the *barrio.* The central administrative organization for the registration will be the Military Registration Committee with offices in the *Diputación* Building, San Juan, and all reports and requests for information should be addressed to this Commission.

In applying the provisions of the Military Registration Law of Porto Rico the Congress and the President of the United States have offered to the people of Porto Rico an opportunity not only to show their patriotism and loyalty to the flag of the great nation to which they belong, but also their willingness to support the cause of freedom and democracy in the great international struggle in which the whole world is now engaged. No one can doubt the loyalty of the people of this Island to their country or the sincerity of their devotion to the cause of human liberty. They have given evidence of this upon every occasion and in every manner open to them. Moreover, the opportunity offered the people of Porto Rico in this matter will bring great advantages to Porto Rico as well as to the United States.

I ask all the people to remember that while the duty of registration is a matter of law and obligatory upon every person subject to its provisions, and while penalties are provided for all who shall fail or refuse to register on the day appointed, yet the fact that a person is registered does not imply that he will be called upon or even permitted to enter the military service. A large percentage of those registered will be exempt under the law and only a small proportion of those who are not exempt will be called into the service. It is estimated that the number of those subject to registration will be about one hundred thousand men; five or six thousand to enter the service this year. This is only about five per cent or one in twenty of the persons who will likely be registered.

It should also be remembered that penalties are not only provided for those subject to registration who fail to register, but also for those who attempt to interfere or obstruct the progress of the registration in any manner whatever. Any effort to intimidate those subject to registration by making false representa-

tions concerning its nature, or to persuade or influence them, either directly or indirectly, to fail or refuse to register, is not only an unpatriotic act, but is also contrary to law and will be severely punished. This matter of registering our young men is a sacred duty for the whole people and any attempt to misrepresent it or to misuse it for any private or political purpose is entirely contrary to the spirit in which it was conceived and will be prevented or punished by every legal means.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of The People of Porto Rico to be affixed.

Done at the City of San Juan, this twenty-eighth day of June, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

[SEAL.]

ARTHUR YAGER,
Governor.

Promulgated according to law, June 28, 1917.

R. SIACA PACHECO,
Executive Secretary of Porto Rico.

The Governor, by virtue of authority vested in him by the proclamation of the President, issued a proclamation on June 28th designating the registration places and naming the officials to conduct the registration as follows:

GOVERNMENT OF PORTO RICO,
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,
SAN JUAN, P. R., *June 28, 1917.*

Administrative Bulletin No. 129.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In accordance with a Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated June the 27th, 1917, which was included in a Proclamation issued by me on this day, the 5th day of June, 1917, from 7 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night has been fixed for the Military Registration in Porto Rico, in accordance with the Act of Congress, approved May 18, 1917;

NOW, THEREFORE, I ARTHUR YAGER, Governor of Porto Rico, under authority in me vested by the President of the United States, do hereby designate the following as places of registration of all male persons who have reached their twenty-first birthday and have not reached their thirty-first birthday on the 5th day of July, 1917, and I hereby appoint the following officials to hold the said registration in accordance with the Proclamation of the President dated June 27, 1917, and the Proclamation issued by me this day and the regulations prescribed by authority of the President of the United States:

MUNICIPALITY OF ADJUNTAS.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Francisco Pietri Mariani, Chairman.
Miguel Moll Ferrer, Secretary.
Dr. Santos Defendini, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo.—City Hall

Capacz; Garzas.—Amador Pastor School Bldg.

Guayo; Guayabo Dulce.—School Building below Lodge-South.

Vegas Abajo; Guillarte; Juan González.—School Bldg. below Lodge-North.

Portugués; Limaní.—Aparicio School Bldg.

Pellejas; Portillo.—Office of the School Inspector.

Saltillo; Tanamá.—School Board Office.

Vega Arriba; Yahuecas; Yayales.—Insular Police Cuartel.

MUNICIPALITY OF AGUADA.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Luis Vadi Santoni, Chairman.
R. A. Lausell, Secretary.
Dr. Carlos González, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo.—City Hall.

California; Asomante; Rosario; Guanaguilla; Piedras Blancas; Atalaya; Jaguey; Carrizal; Espinal; Malpaso; Mamey; Cerro Gordo; Cruces.—School House "Narciso González Font," Comercio St.

Guayabo; Río Grande; Guanábanas.—School House Domestic Science, Comercio St.

Lagunas; Marías; Naranjo.—School House, Comercio St.

MUNICINALITY OF AGUADILLA.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

F. del Valle, Jr., Chairman.
Luis Cuevas Mas, Secretary.
Dr. Martín O. de la Rosa, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo.—City Hall.

Higuey; Iglesia; Nuevo; Caimital Bajo; Camaseyes.—School Dr. Stahl, Betances St.

Santa Bárbara; Arenales; Montana.—Lafayette School, Stahl St.

Tamarindo; Ceiba Alta; Aguacate; Caimital Alto; Ceiba Baja; Palmar.—Baldorioty School, Stahl St.

Borinquen; Corrales.—Office of the Marshal of Municipal Court.

Guerrero; Maleza Alta; Maleza Baja.—School-House Recinto Norte.

Victoria.—School-House No Higuey.

MUNICIPALITY OF AGUAS BUENAS.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Ramón Caballero Delgado, Chairman.
José Marrero Denis, Secretary.
Dr. Alfredo Márquez, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo.—Ramón Marín School, room No. 1.
Bairoa.—Ramón Marín School, room No. 2.
Mulas.—Ramón Marín School, room No. 3.
Jagueyes.—Municipal City Hall.
Bayamoncito.—Office of Justice of the Peace.
Cagüitas; Sonadora.—House of José Morales, Nueva St.
Juan Asencio; Sumidero.—Ramón Marín School, rooms Nos. 4, 5 and 6.
Mulitas.—Insular Police Cuartel.

MUNICIPALITY OF AIBONITO.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Ermelindo Escalera, Chairman.
Pedro Torres Colón, Secretary.
Dr. E. M. Bond, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo Norte; Pueblo Sur.—City Hall.
Algarrobo.—Office of the Internal Revenue.
Pasto.—Office of School Inspector.
Asomante; Robles.—School-House Mr. Gil González.
Llanos; Cuyón.—Cine Emma.
Caonillas; Plata.—Brumbaugh College.

MUNICIPALITY OF AÑASCO.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Manuel A. Guzmán, Chairman.
José Gaztambide, Secretary.
Dr. M. García de Quevedo Ríos, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Cuartel Primero; Cuartel Segundo.—Municipal Court, town.
Cuartel Tercero; Cuartel Cuatro.—Sessions room, City Hall.
Añasco Abajo; Cereado.—Continuación School, Principal St.
Añasco Arriba.—Hostos School, Room "A".
Caguabo.—Hostos School, room "B".
Playa; Hatillo; Río Arriba.—Hostos School, room "C".
Caracol; Casey Abajo.—Hostos School, room "D".
Carreras; Cerro Gordo.—Ramírez de Arellano School, room "A".
Cidra; Corcovado.—Ramírez de Arellano School, room "B".
Espino; Río Cañas.—Ramírez de Arellano School, room "C".
Casey Arriba; Ovejas.—Ramírez de Arellano School, room "D".
Daguey; Marías; Quebrada Larga.—Antonio de Charneco's House, Victoria St.
Humatas; Pinales.—City Hall.

MUNICIPALITY OF ARECIBO.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Alberto Brusi, Chairman.
Rafael San Millán, Secretary.
Dr. Ramón A. Torres, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Cambalache.—Palmacito School.
Esperanza; Río Arriba; Hato Abajo; Hato Arriba.—Jefferson School.
Garrochales; Santana; Islote.—Lincoln School.
Hato Viejo; Tanamá.—City Hall.
Miraflores.—Sanitation Office.
Cruz; San Felipe.—Arecibo District Court.
Monserrate; Rosario.—High School.
Arenalejos.—Office of Public Works.
Arrozal.—Agostini's College.
Carrera; Dominguito.—School Board's Office.
Domingo Ruiz; Factor.—Municipal Court.
Sabana Hoyos.—Arecibo Girls' College.

MUNICIPALITY OF ARROYO.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Francisco García, Chairman.
Alberto Morales, Secretary.
Dr. E. García Lascot, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Yaurel.—School-House of Yaurel
Cuatro Calles; Palmas.—School-House of Prescott.
Pueblo Este; Anconcs.—Enrique Huyke School No. 1.
Pueblo Oeste.—City Hall.
Pitahaya; Guásimas.—Pitahaya School.

MUNICIPALITY OF BARCELONETA.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Fernando Suria Chaves, Chairman.
Tomás Martínez, Secretary.
Dr. Juan Sixto Marchán, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Florida Adentro; Florida Afuera.—Washington School.
Barceloneta.—Baldorioty School.
Garrochales; Palmas Altas.—Hostos School.

MUNICIPALITY OF BARRANQUITAS.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

R. Rivera Gómez, Chairman.
Otilio Rodríguez, Secretary.
Dr. J. M. Rodríguez, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo.—Internal Revenue Office.
Barrancas.—Washington School, low floor.
Cañabón; Helechal.—Washington School, high floor.
Honduras.—Roosevelt School.
Quebrada Grande.—Public School, Pueblo.
Quebradillas.—City Hall.
Palo Hincado.—Insular Police Cuartel.

MUNICIPALITY OF BARROS.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Francisco Nogueras, Chairman.
Luis Ma. Alfaro, Secretary.
Dr. M. Pujadas, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Ala de Piedra; Cacaos.—School No. 2.
Bauta Abajo; Collores.—Aniceto Berríos' House.
Damián Abajo.—Municipal Court.
Pueblo; Orocovis; Barros; Bermejales; Botijas.—Pedro Arroyo School.
Bauta Arriba; Pellejas.—Insular Police Cuartel.
Damián Arriba; Gatos.—Municipal Jail.
Mata de Cañas; Saltos.—Municipal Court.
Sabana.—Office of Aid to the injured.

MUNICIPALITY OF BAYAMÓN.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Gabriel Castejón, Chairman.
Etelberto N. Márquez, Secretary.
Dr. Ramón Luis Rodríguez, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Cataño; Palmas.—School-House of Cataño.
Pueblo; Buena Vista.—City Hall House (high floor).
Cerro Gordo; Dajaos.—City Hall (low floor).
Guaraguao Abajo; Guaraguao Arriba.—Office of School Board.
Hato Tejas; Juan Sánchez.—Firemen's House.
Minillas; Santa Olaya.—Municipal Court.
Nuevo; Pájaros.—Dunlevy School.

MUNICIPALITY OF CABO ROJO.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

José Antonio Fleytas Colberg, Chairman.
Cosme Román Ríos, Secretary.
Dr Félix Vilella Vélez, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo Norte.—Municipal Court house, town.

Pueblo Sur.—City Hall, town.
Bajura.—Betances School, town.
Boquerón.—Muñoz Rivera School, Boquerón.
Guanajibo.—School-House No. 1, Cerrillos.
Llanos Costas; Llanos Tunas.—School-House Montalvo, Barbosa St.
Monte Grande.—School-House Brau, located in town.
Pedernales.—School-House Cury, located in town.
Miradero.—School-House in Jayuda.

MUNICIPALITY OF CAGUAS.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Ricardo Díaz Ramos, Chairman.
Juan M. Solá, Secretary.
Dr. Luis García de Quevedo, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Town.—Lincoln School.
Bairoa.—Consistorial House.
Borinquen.—Padial School No. 44.
Río Cañas.—Sanitation Office, Muñoz Rivera St.
Beatriz; Tomás de Castro.—School in Corchado St.
Cañabón; Cañaboncito.—School-House in Ruiz Belvis St.; Bounomo.
San Antonio.—Ramón C. Batista's House.
San Salvador.—School-House of Placita.
Turabo.—School-House in Campo Alegre.

MUNICIPALITY OF CAMUY.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Tulio Rodríguez, Chairman.
Teodoro Martínez López, Secretary.
Dr. Felipe A. García, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Town; Abra Honda.—José Julián Acosta School, in the Assembly room.
Camuy Arriba.—Insular Police Cuartel.
Cibas.—School Board Office.
Membrillo.—Francisco de Jesús' House.
Ciénegas; Puente.—Municipal Court of Camuy.
Piedra Gorda; Santiago.—Municipal House.
Puertos; Quebrada; Zanja.—Adolfo Giménez' House.
Yeguada.—Music Academy of Camuy.

MUNICIPALITY OF CAROLINA.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

José Soto y Soto, Chairman.
Pedro Pascual Pérez Peña, Secretary.
Dr. Sicinio de Vizcarrondo, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Carolina; Santa Cruz.—City Hall.
Barrazas; Cangrejos Arriba.—Muñoz Rivera School.
Cacao.—City Hall (high floor).
San Antón; Canovanillas; Cedros; Carruzos; Hoyo Mulas; Trujillo Bajo; Martín González; Sabana Abajo.—Muñoz Rivera School (high floor).

MUNICIPALITY OF CAYEY.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

José J. Aponte, Chairman.
Pedro Fosas, Secretary.
Dr. Francisco Bonelli, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo Norte.—Harrison School, low floor.
Pueblo Sur; Lapa.—Carrión School.
Guavate; Cedro; Vega; Farallón.—Alejandro Tapia School.
Cercadillo.—Padro Rufo School.
Culebras Alto; Monte Llano.—First Grade School.
Culebras Bajo; Jájome Alto.—Municipal Court.
Quebrada Arriba.—Post Office.
Piedras; Jájome Bajo.—Federico Degetau School.
Matón Abajo; Pedro Avila.—City Hall, low floor.
Matón Arriba.—Coquí School.
Toita.—Harrison School, high floor.
Rincón; Pasto Viejo.—City Hall, high floor.
Beatriz; Sumido.—Office of Internal Revenue.

MUNICIPALITY OF CEIBA.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Angel Ramos Gómez, Chairman.
Felicidad Quiñones, Secretary.
Dr. Manuel Román Benítez, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo; Saco.—Municipal Building.
Chupacallos.—House of the School Board.
Daguao; Machos.—School Building, Plaza St.
Guayacón; Río Abajo.—Municipal Court.
Quebrada Seca.—Insular Police Cuartel.

MUNICIPALITY OF CIALES.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Simplicio J. Cordero, Chairman.
Alberto R. Hernández, Secretary.
Dr. Julio E. Luiggi, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo; Cordilleras.—Municipal House.
Cialitos.—Carpentry School.
Frontón; Pesa.—Horace Mann School.
Jaguas.—Municipal House, low floor.
Toro Negro.—Insular Police Cuartel.
Hato Viejo.—Municipal Court.
Pozas.—Muñoz Rivera School.

MUNICIPALITY OF CIDRA.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Basilio Nieves, Chairman.
Práxedes Santiago Alonso, Secretary.
Dr. A. García de Quevedo, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo.—City Hall.
Arenas.—Peace Court.
Bayamón.—Office of Aid to the Injured.
Ceiba.—Internal Revenue Office.
Río Abajo.—Office of Acting Principal.
Honduras; Salto.—Barrio Salto School House.
Rabanal.—Cidra Grammar School, Rooms C & D.
Foita; Rincón.—Cidra Grammar School, Rooms A & B.
Beatriz; Monte Llano; Sud.—School near the Plaza.

MUNICIPALITY OF CULEBRA.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Manuel Janer Soler, Chairman.
Eusebio García, Secretary.
Dr. Juan R. Laugier, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

All of Culebra.—City Hall.

MUNICIPALITY OF COAMO.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Ramón Aguilú, Chairman.
Felipe Colón, Secretary.
Dr. E. Matta, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo.—Hostos School.
Llanos.—Franklin School.
Cuyón.—Academy of Music.
Palmarejo; Pulguillas.—McKinley School.
San Ildefonso.—Sancho Domínguez's House.
Pasto.—Firemen's House.

Pedro García; Coamo Arriba.—Joaquín Colón's House.
Santa Catalina; Hayales.—Bajos de Aguilú.

MUNICIPALITY OF COMERÍO.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

José Asunción Santiago, Chairman.
José E. Cruz, Secretary.
Dr. Ramón Lavandero, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo; Vega Redonda.—City Hall.
Cedrito.—Office of School Board.
Cejas; Río Hondo.—Insular Police Cuartel.
Doña Elena; Piñas; Palomas; Naranjo.—Pedro N. Ortiz School.

MUNICIPALITY OF COROZAL.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

José Bou Galí, Chairman.
Ramón Rivera Fuentes, Secretary.
Dr. Aciselo Bou de la Torre, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo; Cibuco; Palmarejo.—City Hall, (High Place).
Abras; Dos Bocas; Magüeyes; Cuchillas; Maná; Padilla; Negros; Palmarito.—Lincoln School.
Palos Blancos.—City Hall (low floor).

MUNICIPALITY OF DORADO.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Francisco López García, Chairman.
José N. Catalá, Secretary.
Dr. Miguel Herrero, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo; Higuillar.—Municipal House.
Espinosa.—School House.
Maguayo; Mameyal.—Municipal House.
Río Lajas.—School House.

MUNICIPALITY OF FAJARDO.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Juan Penedo Benítez, Chairman.
Nicolás Guzmán López, Secretary.
Dr. José A. Díaz, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Norte; Florencio.—Columbia School.
Sud; Puerto Real.—Ricardo S. Belaval School; Custom House.

Oeste; Sardinera.—Cuartel School.
Cabezas.—Municipal Court.
Demajagua; Quebrada Vuelta.—City Hall.
Río Arriba.—Insular Police Cuartel.
Naranjito; Quebrada Fajardo.—Municipal Theatre

MUNICIPALITY OF GUAYNABO.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Tomás Gual, Chairman.
Juan García Rosado, Secretary.
Dr. Manuel Morales Muñoz, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Camarones; Santa Rosa.—City Hall.
Frailes; Mamey.—School House.
Guaynabo; Hato Nuevo.—School House.
Río.—City Hall.
Guaraguao.—School Board Office.
Sonadora; Pueblo Viejo.—School House.

MUNICIPALITY OF GUÁNICA.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Luis Quiñones, Chairman.
Primitivo Anglada, Secretary.
Dr. Joseph Kenney, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Guánica.—City Hall.
Ensenada.—Insular Police Cuartel.
Caño; Carenero; Ciénega.—Garfield School, room No. 4.
Limón; Montalvo; Susúa Baja.—Garfield School, room No. 1.

MUNICIPALITY OF GUAYAMA.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

P. Manzano Aviño, Chairman.
C. Morales Cabrera, Secretary.
Dr. A. G. Mehrhof, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo.—City Hall, high floor; Municipal Court; Washington College; J. E. Derkes College.
Pueblo.—Hostos College; School-House, Ashford St.
Machete.—School House, Central Machete.
Algarrobos.—McCormick School.
Pozo Hondo.—School House in the *barrio* of Pozo Hondo.
Carmen.—José Ventidós School.
Guamaní; Caimital.—Primary Derkes School.
Carite.—Antero Aponte School House; Rafael Roca School House.
Palmas.—Palmas Bajas School House.
Jobos.—José Muñoz Vázquez School House.

MUNICIPALITY OF GUAYANILLA.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Rafael D. Dapena, Chairman.
Isaías Rodríguez, Secretary.
Dr. Elías C. Segarra, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo; Pasto; Llano.—Muñoz Rivera School House.
Jagua Pasto; Indio; Concejo.—Pietri's Successors School House, Muñoz Rivera St.
Jagua; Barrero.—Luis Muñoz Rivera School House.
Quebrada Hondo; Macaná.—Municipal Library, Luis Muñoz Rivera St.
Boca; Quebradas; Playa.—Insular Police Cuartel.
Magas; Sierra-Baja; Sitio.—School House in Concepción St.

MUNICIPALITY OF GURABO.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Jesús M. Percyó, Chairman.
Isidoro Hernández Rivera, Secretary.
Dr. Luis F. González, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo.—City Hall.
Rincón; Hato Nuevo; Jagual.—Baldorioty School, Comercio St.
Celada; Jaguas.—Insular Police Cuartel.
Quebrada Infierno; Masas.—Celis Aguilera School.
Mamey; Navarro.—José Julián Acosta School.

MUNICIPALITY OF HATILLO.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

J. Mte. Cordero, Chairman.
Pedro J. Navas, Secretary.
Dr. Luis Brusi, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo; Aibonito.—Municipal House.
Bayaney.—Municipal Court.
Capaez; Carrizales; Tegnadilla Oriental.—Rural School in town.
Corcovadas; Naranjito; Pajuil; Tegnadilla Occidental.—A. M. Gandía School.
Pueblo (rural).—Municipal House, low floor.

MUNICIPALITY OF HORMIGUEROS.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Felipe Cruz Irizarri, Chairman.
José Ramírez Avilés, Secretary.
Dr. Alfredo Lassise Rivera, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Benavente; Hormigueros.—City Hall.
Guanajibo.—Graduated-School Building, town.
Jagüita.—School Bldg., Peregrinos St.
Lavadero.—Graduated-School Bldg., low floor, town.

MUNICIPALITY OF HUMACAO.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Luis Pereyó Quiñones, Chairman.
Rafael Mas, Secretary.
Dr. M. B. Caballero, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

San Francisco.—Braulio Rodríguez's House.
San Juan.—City Hall, Library.
Santo Domingo.—Municipal Court, City Hall.
Santiago.—Juan B. Huyke's Office.
Antón Ruiz.—Municipal Court.
Buena Vista.—Property Tax Office.
Candelero Abajo.—Ensanche Guzmán School.
Cataño.—Municipal Marshal.
Mabú.—Insular Police Cuartel.
Collores.—Court Porch.
Mambiche.—Carlos Travecier's Office.
Río Abajo.—Fernando Vázquez's Office.
Mariana.—Víctor Burset's Office.
Punta de Santiago.—Custom House Office.
Teja.—Sanitation Office.

MUNICIPALITY OF ISABELA.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Augusto Suárez, Chairman.
Nicandro García, Secretary.
Dr. Arsenio Valcecillo, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo; Arenales Alto; Arenales Bajos; Mora; Bajura; Bajueos; Coto; Galates Altos; Galates Bajos; Guayabos; Guerrero; Planas.—Corchado School House.
Jobos; Llanadas.—Rafals Theatre, Principal St.

MUNICIPALITY OF JAYUYA.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Tomás Torres, Chairman.
Francisco Torrado, Secretary.
Dr. Rafael Rivera Aulet, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Jayuya Abajo.—Court of the Peace.
Jayuya Arriba.—Borinquen School.
Mameyes Arriba.—School in Independencia School.

MUNICIPALITY OF JUANA DÍAZ.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Angel Soldevilla, Chairman.
Pedro A. Monclova, Secretary.
Dr. Enrique Vallecillo, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Capitanejo; Sabana Llana.—Hayes School.
Cintrona; Río Cañas Abajo.—Fernández Juncos School.
Amuelas; Río Cañas Arriba.—School Board Office.
Callabos.—City Hall.
Collores.—Music Academy.
Emajagual; Jacaguas.—Ledo. León Lugo's Office.
Lomas.—Municipal Court.
Pueblo.—Insular Police Cuartel.
Tijeras.—Front House Post Office.
Guayabal.—Ledo. Brunet's Office.

MUNICIPALITY OF JUNCOS.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Celestino Benítez, Chairman.
Manuel A. Pérez, Secretary.
Dr. Fernando González, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo Norte; Gurabo Arriba.—Tomás Hernández School.
Pueblo Sud; Ceiba Norte; Caimito.—Almódovar School; Court of the Peace House.
Ceiba Sud; Gurabo Abajo; Mamey; Lirios; Valenciano Abajo; Valenciano Arriba.—Tomás Hernández School.

MUNICIPALITY OF LAJAS.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Julio Ortiz, Chairman.
José A. Morales, Secretary.
Dr. Modesto Vélez, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Lajas; Costa.—Perry School, San Blas St.
Llanos; Plata.—Perry School, Concordia St.
Candelaria; Parguera; Palmarejo; Santa Rosa; Sabana Yegua.—Graded School, Concordia St.
Lajas Arriba; Paris.—Graded School, Victoria St.

MUNICIPALITY OF LARES.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Salvador Vilella, Chairman.
José C. Levy, Secretary.
Dr. Juan Benet Valdés, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Población; Bartolo; Espino; Mirasol; Buenos Aires.—New School House, Muñoz Rivera St.
Lares; Callejones.—School House Palmer.
Pozuela; Piletas; La Torre.—Clay School House, Comercio St.
Pueblo.—Low floor, City Hall, San José St.
Río Prieto.—Roosevelt School House.

MUNICIPALITY OF LAS MARÍAS.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Tomás Pereira, Chairman.
Ramón M. Arteaga, Secretary.
Dr. Andrés Montalvo Guenard, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Maravillas.—Palmer School, Room No. 1.
Pueblo; Espino.—Palmer School, Room No. 2.
Alto Sano; Amones.—Palmer School, Room No. 3.
Bucarabones.—Palmer School, Room No. 4.
Buena Vista; Naranjales.—School Building, Comercio St.
Cerrote; Chamorro.—School Board Building, Hat Industry, Comercio St.
Furnias; Palma Escrita.—School Board Building, music room, Comercio St.
Purísima Concepción.—City Hall.
Río Cañas.—Court of the Peace.

MUNICIPALITY OF LAS PIEDRAS.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Gregorio Márquez, Chairman.
José Rafael Gómez, Secretary.
Dr. Manuel B. Berríos, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Arenas; Montones.—City Hall.
Tejas.—Vicente Martínez' House.
Boquerón; Collores; Pueblo.—Fernando Roig School.
Ceiba.—Court of the Peace.
Río.—School Board Building.

MUNICIPALITY OF LOÍZA.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Ermelindo Díaz Cintrón, Chairman.
F. García de la Noceda, Secretary.
Dr. José Ubray, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Mediania Alta; Pueblo.—Ancient City Hall.
Mediania Baja; Torrecillas.—School-House.
Canóvanas; Lomas.—City Hall (high floor).
Cubuy; Hato Puerco.—City Hall (low floor).

MUNICIPALITY OF LUQUILLO.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Angel U. Carmona, Chairman.
Antonio Paz Ruiz, Secretary.
Dr. Miguel Veve Calzado, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Juan Martín.—Court of the Peace.
Pueblo; Mameyes 1; Mata de Plátanos.—School Building, room No. 1; School Building, room No. 2; School Building, room No. 4.
Pitahaya.—Municipal Building; Rural School in town.
Sababa.—Insular Police Cuartel.

MUNICIPALITY OF MANATÍ.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Federico Schroder, Chairman.
José E. Marrero, Secretary.
Dr. Alejandro Otero López, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo Poniente; Bajura Afuera.—Grant School.
Pueblo Saliente.—Municipal House.
Bajura Adentro.—Juan Ramón Ramos School.
Coto.—Lincoln School.
Río Arriba Poniente.—Betances School.
Río Arriba Saliente.—Municipal Court.
Tierras Nuevas Poniente; Tierras Nuevas Saliente.—Manual Training School.

MUNICIPALITY OF MARICAO.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Pedro Cordero, Chairman.
Francisco Anderson, Secretary.
Dr. Américo Oms, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo; Indiera Baja; Indiera Fría.—Maricao Grade School, Pueblo.
Maricao Afuera.—City Hall (high floor).
Bucarabones.—City Hall (low floor).
Indiera Alta; Montoso.—School Building.

MUNICIPALITY OF MAUNABO.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

José G. Sugrañes, Chairman.
Ernesto Velázquez Maura, Secretary.
Dr. Juan G. Bajandas, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo.—Municipal Building.
Matuyas Bajo.—Court of the Peace.
Calzada.—School House, room No. 1.
Lizas.—School House, room No. 2.
Emajaguas.—School House, room No. 3.
Matuya Alto; Palo Seco.—Palo Seco Rural School.
Quebrada Arena.—Insular Police Cuartel.
Talante.—Urbano Rural School (Pueblo).

MUNICIPALITY OF MAYAGÜEZ.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Tomás Bryan, Chairman.
Francisco Arzua, Secretary.
Dr. Ricardo Mestre, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Candelaria; Río.—Firemen's House, McKinley St.
Salud.—Jail Building (old one), Peral St.
Marina Septentrional.—Graded School No. 2, Méndez Vigo St., Playa.
Marina Meridional.—Graded School No. 2, Méndez Vigo St., Playa.
Cárcel.—Roosevelt School.
Bateyes; Guanajibo.—Asenjo School, room No. 1, Balboa.
Miradero; Montoso.—Asenjo School, room No. 2, Balboa.
Leguisamos; Limón.—Asenjo School, room No. 3, Balboa.
Quemado.—Asenjo School, room No. 4, Balboa.
Río Hondo.—City Hall, Court of the Peace.
Algarrobo; Malezas.—High School, Cristy St., room No. 1.
Juan Alonso; Río Cañas Arriba.—High School, Cristy St., room No. 2.
Río Cañas Abajo; Naranjales.—High School, Cristy St., room No. 3.
Sabanetas.—Farragut School, room No. 1.
Mayagüez Arriba.—Farragut School, room No. 2.
Quebrada Grande; Rosario.—Insular Police Cuartel.
Sábalos.—Central Grammar School, Cristy St.

MUNICIPALITY OF MOCA.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Miguel A. Babilonia, Chairman.
Tadeo Charneco Ruiz, Secretary.
Dr. Miguel A. Zavaletta, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo; Aceitunas; Cruz; Capa; Naranjo; Centro.—Francisco M. Quiñones School, in the town.
Cerro Gordo; Marías.—City Hall (low floor).
Cuchillas; Plata.—Court of the Peace.
Rocha; Voladores.—School House, Oriente St.

MUNICIPALITY OF MOROVIS.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

José Barreras Cabrera, Chairman.
Herminio Miranda González, Secretary.
Dr. Emilio Alfaro Díaz, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo; Barahona; Cuchillas.—Franklin School.
Franquez.—Internal Revenue Office.
Monte Llano; Morovis Norte; Morovis Sud.—Mr. Jovito Rodríguez's House.
Canto; San Lorenzo.—Mr. Angel de Angel's House.
Perchas.—Court of the Peace.
Río Grande; Torrecillas.—Dr. Alfaro's House.
Unibón.—Insular Police Cuartel.
Vega.—School Board Office.

MUNICIPALITY OF NAGUABO.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Arturo de Rivero Quiñones, Chairman.
José Noya Herrero, Secretary.
Dr. Rafael Rivera Vasallo, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo; Daguao.—School Building, Vizcarrondo St.
Duque.—Francisco Fuertes' House, Baldorioty St.
Húcares; Río.—Municipal Asylum House.
Maizales; Río Blanco.—Municipal City Hall.
Mariana.—Naguabo Theatre.
Peña Pobre.—School House, Nueva St.
Santiago Luna.—Internal Revenue Office.

MUNICIPALITY OF NARANJITO.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Fortunato Morales, Chairman.
Pedro Cid Rodríguez, Secretary.
Dr. José Torres Cintrón, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo.—City Hall.
Achiote; Anones; Cedro Abajo.—School House of the Board.
Cedro Arriba; Gudiana; Lomas.—Court of the Peace.
Nuevo.—Private School House.

MUNICIPALITY OF PATILLAS.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Ramón Lebrón, Chairman.
Juan C. Villarini, Secretary.
Dr. Fernando H. Janer, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo.—Muñoz Rivera School No. 1.
Apeadero; Cacao Bajo.—Muñoz Rivera School No. 2.
Mamey.—Municipal Library.
Bajo; Ríos.—School House, low floor, No. 2.
Marín; Jagual.—Municipal Court.
Mulas; Quebrada Arriba; Río Arriba.—School House in Mulas.
Guardarraya; Jacoboa.—School House, low floor, No. 1.
Pollos; Egozcue; Cacao Alto.—Muñoz Rivera School No. 3.

MUNICIPALITY OF PEÑUELAS.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Reinaldo Loyola Castellar, Chairman.
F. E. Nazario Nazario, Secretary.
Dr. José A. Loyola Castellar, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo; Cuevas.—City Hall.
Barreal.—School Board Office.
Coto.—Court of the Peace.
Encarnación; Santo Domingo; Tallaboa Saliente; Macaná.—Webster School, 2nd. group.
Jagua; Quebrada Ceiba; Tallaboa Poniente.—Webster School, 1st. group.
Rucio; Quebrada Ceiba.—Manual Training School.

MUNICIPALITY OF PONCE.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Luis Yordán Dávila, Chairman.
Joaquín Tellechea, Secretary.
Dr. Pedro Malaret, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Primero; Segundo.—Degetau School.
Tercero.—Insular Police Cuartel.
Cuarto; Quinto.—McKinley School.
Sexto.—Baldorioty School.
Bucaná; Machuelo Abajo; Quebrada Limón; Vayas; Canas; Capitanejo; Playa; Portugués; Sabanetas.—High School, Cristina.
Anón; Cerrillo; Cato Laurel; Guaraguao; Machuelo Arriba; Magueyes; Maraguez; San Patricio; Marueño; San Antón; Tibes; Montes Llanos; Real.—Castillo School.

MUNICIPALITY OF QUEBRADILLAS.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Luis Abrams, Chairman.
Abelardo Santiago, Secretary.
Dr. José Zengotita, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo; Atalaya; Barrero.—City Hall, Muñoz Rivera St.
Calvache; Puntas.—School House, Progreso St.
Cruz; Jaguey; Río Grande; Ensenada.—School House, Sol St.

MUNICIPALITY OF RÍO GRANDE.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Gustavo Giménez Jr., Chairman.
Luis Sánchez Vahamonde, Secretary.
Dr. Luis C. Boneta, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Mameyes 2nd.—School House.
Ciénega Alta.—City Hall.
Guzmán Abajo.—City Hall.
Guzmán Arriba; Herrera; Jiménez; Pueblo; Zarzal.—School House.

MUNICIPALITY OF RÍO PIEDRAS.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Manuel de J. Canino, Chairman.
Eloy García Plá, Secretary.
Dr. José C. Marcano, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo; Tortugas.—City Hall (high floor).
Caimito.—City Hall (low floor).
Hato Rey.—Municipal Court.
Monacillos; Cupey; Quebrada Arenas; Sabana Llana.—Hawthorne School.

MUNICIPALITY OF SABANA GRANDE.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Joaquín García, Chairman.
Antonio Cadilla Colón, Secretary.
Dr. Enrique Lassise Rivera, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo Norte; Pueblo Sud.—J. C. Cooper School Building located in town.
Machuchal.—Luis Muñoz Rivera School, located in the town.
Rincón.—School House, front of Cooper School, located in town.
Rayo.—School House, San Isidro St., corner between this and McKinley Sts.
Santana.—School House, Betances St., No. 36.
Susúa; Torre.—City Hall.

Tabonuco.—School building, between Barbosa and Betances Sts. (on the corner).

MUNICIPALITY OF SALINAS.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Antonio Torres Córdova, Chairman.
J. Q. Torres Sallaberry, Secretary.
Dr. J. L. Montalvo Guevara, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo.—Palmer School.
Aguirre.—Fulton School, Central Aguirre; Boston School, Sitio Coquí; Rosada School, Sitio Rosada.
Lapa; Palmas.—Gautier Benítez School, Sabana Llana.
Quebrada Yeguas.—Lucas Amadeo School, Monte Grande.
Río Jeyes.—Baldorioty School.

MUNICIPALITY OF SAN GERMÁN.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

William I. Santos, Chairman.
Fernando del Valle, Secretary.
Dr. Vicente Santoni, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Caín Abajo; Duey Alto; Duey Bajo; Hoconuco Alto; Hoconuco Bajo.—Longfellow School House, located in the town.
Rosario Alto; Rosario Bajo; Rosario Peñón.—School House in Rosario.
Ancones; Caín Alto.—School House, Luna St., front to Capriles Garage, town.
Cotuy; Guamá.—School House, Luna St., front to Municipal Court, town.
Maresúa; Pueblo Occidental.—School Library, town.
Minillas.—City Hall.
Pueblo Central.—Firemen's House.
Pueblo Oriental.—School House, near the Principal Plaza, town.
Retiro; Sabana Grande Abajo.—Municipal Court, Luna St., town.
Sabana Enea; Tuna.—Antonia Martínez School, town.

MUNICIPALITY OF SAN JUAN.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Roberto H. Todd, Chairman.
Celestino Marrero, Secretary.
Dr. Martínez Alvarez, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Ballajá.—District Court, Section 1st.
Catedral.—Lincoln School.
Marina.—Old Custom House.
Mercado.—District Court, Section 2.
San Cristóbal.—Municipal Theatre.
Military Reserve; Naval Reserve.—No. 1 School.

San Francisco.—Municipal Theatre.

Puerta de Tierra (excluding Military and Naval Reserve).—Barracones School; Municipal Library; Brumbaugh School.

Santurce.—Union Club; Boys' Charity School; Ruiz Belvis School; Gerónimo Goico School; Padre Rufo School.

MUNICIPALITY OF SAN LORENZO.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Modesto Aponte Hernández, Chairman.
Francisco J. Mascaró, Secretary.
Dr. Luis García Suárez, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo; Quemado.—Rural School, Muñoz Rivera St., rooms 1a., 1b., 1c., 2a., 2b.

Hato; Jagual.—Palmar School, E. Sánchez St., rooms Nos. 1, 2a., 2b.

Cayaguas.—Manual Training School, Tacón St., room No. 1.

Florida.—Manual Training School, Tacón St., room No. 2.

Cerro Gordo; Quebrada Arenas.—City Hall, Muñoz Rivera St., Treasury Department.

Quebrada Honda; Espino; Quebrada.—Cordovés Berríos School, Giorgetti St., rooms Nos. 1, 2, 3, 3a.

MUNICIPALITY OF SAN SEBASTIÁN.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

José C. Rivera, Chairman.
Salvador Gaya, Secretary.
Dr. Miguel R. Cancio, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Norzagaray; Aibonito; Urrejola; Altesano; Sonadora; Bahomamey; Guatemala; Calabazas; Cibao; Guajataca.—Lafayette, Ruiz Belvis St.

Cidral; Piedras Blancas.—Juliá & Sons' Building, Hostos St.

Culebrinas; Pozas; Enea.—Sipe's Commercial House.

Hoya Mala; Juncal.—Whittier School.

Guacio; Perchas.—City Hall, Plaza.

Magos; Mirabales; Robles.—School Library.

Hato Arriba; Salto.—Joaquín Carde School, Manuel J. Cabrero St.

MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA ISABEL.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Pedro F. Aponte, Chairman.
Edelmiro Huertas Zayas, Secretary.
Dr. Emilio Campiano, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo.—J. Pablo Morales School.

Felicia 1st.—Felicia 1st. School.

Felicia 2nd.; Playa.—City Hall.

Boca-Velázquez.—Brumbaugh School.
Jauca 1st.; Jauca 2nd.—Jauca 1st. School.
Descalabrado.—Descalabrado School.

MUNICIPALITY OF TOA ALTA.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Pedro Ramón Morales, Chairman.
José de la Torre Muñiz, Secretary.
Dr. Juan J. Nogueras, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Ortiz; Quebrada Arenas; Galateo.—City Hall, (high floor).
Piñar; Río Lajas.—José Pablo Morales School.
Contorno.—City Hall, (low floor).
Pueblo; Quebrada Cruz; Mucarabuco.—José Pablo Morales School

MUNICIPALITY OF TOA BAJA.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Enrique Fernandu, Chairman.
Gerardo Puig, Secretary.
Dr. Edelmiro J. Cabán, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Palo Seco; Sabana Seca.—School House.
Pueblo; Candelaria; Media Luna.—City Hall.

MUNICIPALITY OF TRUJILLO ALTO.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Juan B. Cruz, Chairman.
José Gonzalo Díaz, Secretary.
Dr. Federico Trilla, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Carraizo; Quebrada Grande.—City Hall.
Pueblo; Cuevas.—Luis Muñoz Morales School.
Quebrada Infierno; Dos Bocas; Quebrada Negrito.—Court of the Peace.

MUNICIPALITY OF UTUADO.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Rafael Hernández Usera, Chairman.
Lucas Giménez Porras, Secretary.
Dr. Gilberto S. Pesquera, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo.—Municipal House.
Angeles.—School Board Santón's House.
Arenas.—Juan Luis Roselló School.
Caguanas; Caniaco.—Longfellow School.

Caonillas Abajo; Don Alonso.—Cueto St., No. 2 house.
Caonillas Arriba; Río Abajo.—Tomás Viñas' house (Maceo St.)
Consejo.—Legrand Drug Store.
Guaonico; Limón.—Tomás Viñas' house (Dr. Cueto St.)
Mameyes Abajo.—Insular Police Cuartel.
Paso Palma; Sabana Grande.—Villar house (Maceo St.).
Las Palmas; Roncador.—Cueto St., House No. 6.
Salto Abajo; Salto Arriba.—Rafael Herrera's house, Dr. Cueto St.
Santa Rosa; Viví Arriba; Viví Abajo.—New School Building.
Santa Isabel; Tetuán.—Felino Carmona's Store.

MUNICIPALITY OF VEGA ALTA.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Emilio Escalera, Chairman.
Ramón Orsini, Secretary.
Dr. José M. Santiago, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo; Maricao; Mavilla.—Municipal House.
Sabana; Espinosa.—Music Academy.
Bajura; Candelaria; Cienegueta.—School House.

MUNICIPALITY OF VEGA BAJA.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

José I. Náter Giroma, Chairman.
Fernando Rivera, Secretary.
Dr. J. M. Armaiz, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo.—City Hall.
Algarrobo; Almirante Norte; Quebrada Arenas.—J. G. Padilla School.
Almirante Sud; Cabo Caribe; Ceiba.—L. Igaravídez' School.
Cibuco; Río Arriba; Puerto Nuevo.—Municipal Court.
Pugnado Adentro; Pugnado Afuera.—Rural School in the town.
Río Abajo; Yeguada.—J. G. Padilla's School.

MUNICIPALITY OF VIEQUES.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

José S. Aybar, Chairman.
Juan A. Blondet, Secretary.
Dr. J. S. M. Pressly, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Llave.—Insular Police Cuartel, Central Playa Grande.
Puerto Real; Arenas.—Puerto Real School, Central "Resolución."
Pueblo.—City; Municipal Court.
Florida.—Florida School House.
Mosquitos.—Insular Police house, *barrio* "Mosquitos."
Puerto Diablo.—Puerto Diablo School.
Puerto Ferro.—School-House, *barrio* Puerto Ferro.

MUNICIPALITY OF VILLALBA.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Teodoro Alonso, Chairman.
Pablo Morfi, Secretary.
Dr. Antonio Arbona, Secretary.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Caonillas Abajo; Vacas; Hato Puerto Arriba; Villalba Abajo; Villalba Arriba; Hato Puerco Abajo.—School House.
Caonillas Arriba.—City Hall.

MUNICIPALITY OF YABUCOA.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Luis Toro Pérez, Chairman.
Miguel de Celis Porrata, Secretary.
Dr. José Eulogio Berríos, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo.—Municipal Building; José F. Cintrón School; Insular Police Cuartel; House No. 52, Muñoz Rivera St.
Camino Nuevo.—School House in the way to Maunabo.
Guayabote.—House No. 30, Muñoz Rivera St.
Tejas.—Domestic Science School, F. Cintrón St.
Calabazas.—F. Cintrón School, Manual Training.
Aguacate.—House No. 73, Muñoz Rivera St.; House No. 85, Muñoz Rivera St.
Jácana.—Municipal Hospital Office; House No. 4, Cristóbal Colón St.
Limones.—Municipal Court Office; House No. 74, Muñoz Rivera St.
Juan Martín; Playa.—Theatre House; House No. 3, Luna St.; House No. 25, San Francisco St.; House No. 18, Baldorioty St.

MUNICIPALITY OF YAUCO.

REGISTRATION BOARD.

Domingo Antommattei, Chairman.
Silvestre Fraticelli, Secretary.
Dr. Pedro Malaret Tió, Surgeon.

BARRIO *(italics)* AND REGISTRATION PLACE.

Pueblo Norte.—Hancock School.
Pueblo Sud; Almácigo Alto; Almácigo Bajo.—Columbus School.
Algarrobos; Jácanas.—Yauco School, room No. 1.
Aguas Blancas; Diego Hernández.—A. Lluberas' House.
Barinas.—Yauco School, room No. 6.
Collores.—Antommattei's house.
Caimito; Susúa Alta.—Public Library.
Vegas; Quebradas.—Firemen's house.
Naranjo.—Nuncia Antommattei's house.
Ducy; Rancheras.—Ramón Mas' house.
Río Prieto.—City Hall.

Frailes.—Municipal Court.
Rubias; Sierra Alta.—Yauco School, room No. 4.
Susúa Baja.—Modesto Torres' house.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of The People of Porto Rico to be affixed.

Done at the City of San Juan, this the twenty-eighth day of June, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

[SEAL.] (Sgd.) ARTHUR YAGER,
Governor.

Promulgated according to law, June 28, 1917.

R. SIACA PACHECO,
Executive Secretary of Porto Rico.

The proclamation of the President and of the Governor were published in the press throughout the Island, and printed copies posted and distributed in all the municipalities.

Hand-bill notices were scattered through rural districts, and information sent out by word of mouth by the police, commissaries of the *barrios*, internal-revenue agents, and through the country schools, giving the contents of the proclamations.

All registration boards reported on July 4th that all forms and materials had been received and everything was in readiness to begin registration at 7 o'clock next morning.

Long before daylight, on the 5th, men began forming lines before registration places, and by 7 o'clock, the hour set for opening of the doors, long lines of people were before each registration place awaiting their turn to register.

The spirit shown by the people of Porto Rico during this day was marvelous. Many stood for hours in line in the hot sun awaiting their turn to comply with the law, and not a murmur of complaint was heard. Every one was in the best of spirits and humor, notwithstanding the long time they had to stand in line.

The registration, at times, was very slow on account of such a large number of men not knowing how to read and write, and not knowing the date of their birth or their approximate age. The registrars had to use patience and skill in order to secure sufficient information to enable them to fill out the registration card properly.

As an example of the questions and answers in seeking information, the following conversation was heard:

Quesion by Registrar: "How old are you?"
Answer: "Don't know."
Question: "When were you born?"
Answer: "Don't know."

Question: "Are you more than twenty-one?"
Answer: "I don't know, but I think so."
Question: "Are you thirty-one?"
Answer: "Don't know, but I believe not."
Question: "Are you twenty-five?"
Answer: "I don't know."
Question: "Well, don't you know approximately how old you are?
Answer: "No."

The registrar looked perplexed, then a thought seemed to strike him and he asked, "Were you born before SAN CIRIACO?"

The registrant's face brightened up and he replied: "Oh! yes. I was so many years old at the time of San Ciriaco."

NOTE.—San Ciriaco is a Saint's day, the 8th of August, and the great cyclone in Porto Rico was on the 8th of August, 1899. Many of the more ignorant people in the country fix dates from this cyclone: as so many years after or so many years before "San Ciriaco," as that particular cyclone was called, and from the time he would give with reference to the cyclone, the registrar would fix his age.

This questioning caused such delay that many of the registration places did not finish registering until long after midnight, but many of the registrars had worked these long hours without relief and only a very few of them requested pay for their services.

During the day there were registered in Porto Rico 104,941 men.

The secretaries of the registration boards were directed, by the regulations, to register on subsequent days any person who presented himself and had not been previously registered. Between July 5th and October 30th the secretaries of the registration and local boards registered 3,492, and subsequent to October 30 the secretaries of local boards registered 1,273, making 109,706 the total number of men registered in Porto Rico, under the class of 1917. When taking into consideration that such a large part of the population of Porto Rico are illiterate and live in the mountain districts and means of communication are poor, the fact that less than 5 per cent of those within military age failed to register on the first day speaks well for the spirit in which the people of Porto Rico complied with the Draft Law. Many of these men had to walk over mountain trails from eight to twelve miles to register, yet they walked this distance and stood in line for hours, many without anything to eat all day, yet not one word of complaint was heard against the Draft Law.

The Registration Regulation for Porto Rico provided "that the secretary of the board should receive all the registration cards from the registrars and should arrange same in alphabetical order of surnames, and will assign to each a serial number, which will be entered in red ink on the face of the card, beginning with No. 1 and

numbering each card consecutively with the next higher number until all cards within the jurisdiction of a local board have been numbered."

The holding of the registration and figuring up the results and the numbering of the cards ended the duties of the registration board, and all future work under the Selective Service Law was to be performed by the local exemption boards, commonly known as "local boards."

The registration boards were to be transformed into the local boards, or, rather, the members of the registration boards were to be appointed by the President, members of the local boards; but in many cases changes had to be made on account of members of the registration boards being within the military age, which was not permissible under the regulations for local boards. No person within the military age could be a member of the local boards.

The Act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, section 4, provides:

"The President is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to create and establish throughout the several states and subdivisions thereof and in the territories and the District of Columbia, local boards, and when in his discretion, practicable and desirable, there shall be created and established one such local board in each county or similar subdivision in each State.

"Such boards shall be appointed by the President and shall consist of three or more members, none of whom shall be connected with the military establishment, to be chosen from among the local authorities of such subdivisions or other citizens residing in the subdivision or area in which the respective boards will have jurisdiction under the rules and regulations prescribed by the President. Such boards will have power within their respective jurisdiction to hear and determine, subject to review as hereinafter provided, all questions of exemption under this act, and all questions of claims for including or discharging individuals or class of individuals from the selective draft, which shall be made under rules and regulations prescribed by the President, except any and every question or claim for including or excluding or discharging persons or class of persons from the selective draft under the provisions of this act authorizing the President to exclude or discharge from the selective draft persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency.

"The President is hereby authorized to establish additional boards, one in each Federal judicial district of the United States, consisting of such number of citizens, not connected with the military establishment, as the President may determine, who shall be appointed by the President.

"Such district boards shall review on appeal and affirm, modify, or reverse any decision of any local board having jurisdiction in the area in which any such district board has jurisdiction under the rules and regulations prescribed by the President. Such district boards shall have exclusive original jurisdiction within their respective areas to hear and determine all questions or claims for

including or excluding or discharging persons or class of persons from the selective draft, under the provisions of this Act, not included within the jurisdiction of such local boards.

"The decision of such district board shall be final except that, in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe, he may affirm, modify, or reverse any such decision."

Under date of June 30, 1917, the President prescribed rules and regulations for local and district boards for Porto Rico.

Section 2 provides:

"There shall be and hereby is created and established, as authorized by the terms of said Act of Congress, a local board in each municipality of Porto Rico. Each local board shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in its respective municipality in respect to all persons who registered with a registrar or board of registration therein, or registered thereafter with the local board therein as hereinafter provided; and in respect of any person whose registration card, in accordance with the regulations hereinafter prescribed, is delivered to and remains in the possession of such local board, when the order in which such person is liable to be called for military service is determined by such local board.

"Each local board shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in its respective area, in respect of all such persons, of all questions to be heard and determined therein by a local board, under the terms of said Act of Congress and the rules and regulations prescribed by the President.

"Each local board shall have exclusive authority to do and perform, in respect of such persons, all other acts authorized by said Act of Congress or by the rules and regulations prescribed by the President to be done or performed by a local board within such area."

The President had appointed on the 25th day of June, 1917, the Adjutant General of Porto Rico, and on the 7th day of September, 1917, the President created and established the following local boards for Porto Rico and appointed the following members:

Adjuntas.—Zoilo Gracia, Manuel Moll Ferrer, José Cobián Rivera.
Aguada.—Luis Vadi Santoni, R. A. Laussell, Emiliano Ruiz.
Aguadilla.—Augusto Reichard, Luis Cuevas Más, Dr. Martín O. de la Rosa.
Aguas Buenas.—Ramón Caballero Delgado, José Marrero Denis, Dr. Alfredo Márquez.
Aibonito.—Antonio Rivas, Pedro Torres Colón, Dr. E. M. Bond.
Añasco.—Manuel A. Guzmán, José A. Gastambide, Dr. Manuel Dueño.
Arecibo.—Alberto Brusi, Ramón Alfonso Rivera, Dr. Ramón A. Torres.
Arroyo.—Francisco García, Alberto Morales, Dr. E. García Lascott.
Barceloneta.—Fernando Suria Chaves, Tomás Martínez, Dr. Gabriel Amorós.
Barranquitas.—R. Rivera Gómez, Otilio Rodríguez, Dr. J. M. Rodríguez.
Barros.—Francisco Nogueras, Buenaventura Ruiz Gerena, Oscar Guerrero.
Bayamón.—M. Wiewall, Fernando J. Montilla, Dr. M. Fossas.
Cabo Rojo.—José Antonio Fleytas Colberg, Antonio Acarón Correa, Dr. Félix Vilella Vélez.
Caguas.—Ricardo Diez Ramos, Juan M. Solá, Dr. Luis García de Quevedo.

Camuy.—Tulio Rodríguez, Teodoro Martínez López, Turiano Rivera.
Carolina.—Germán Ortiz, Eduardo Colón, Dr. Clemente Fernández.
Cayey.—José J. Aponte, Agustín Tacoronte, Dr. Antonio Villenueve.
Ceiba.—Angel Ramos Gómez, Felicidad Quiñones, Agustín Guardiola.
Ciales.—Simplicio J. Cordero, Alberto R. Hernández, Dr. Julio E. Luiggi.
Cidra.—Basilio Nieves, Miguel Barrionuevo, Luis Santini.
Coamo.—Ramón Aguilú, Felipe Colón, Dr. E. Matta.
Comerío.—G. Berríos, José Asunción Santiago, Emilio Montilla.
Corozal.—José Bou Galí, Ramón Rivera Fuentes, Dr. Asisclo Bou de la Torre.
Culebra.—Manuel Janer Soler, Eusebio García, Pedro F. Méndez.
Dorado.—Pedro López, José N. Catalá, Dr. Miguel Herrero.
Fajardo.—Juan Penedo Benítez, Nicolás Guzmán López, Dr. José A. Díaz.
Guánica.—Luis Quiñones, Primitivo Anglada, Dr. Joseph Kenney.
Guayama.—P. Manzana Aviñó, Luis Carminely, Dr. A. G. Mehrhof.
Guayanilla.—Rafael D. Dapena, Isaías Rodríguez, Romualdo J. Zavala.
Guaynabo.—Tomás Gual, Juan García Rosado, Federico Amadeo.
Gurabo.—Jesús M. Pereyó, Isidoro Hernández Ramos, Ramón Torres Ramos.
Hatillo.—José Mte. Cordero, Pedro Navas, Dr. Luis Brusi.
Hormigueros.—Felipe Cruz Irizarry, José Ramírez Avilés, Dr. Alfredo Lassise Rivera.
Humacao.—Luis Pereyó Quiñones, Rafael Más, Dr. Manuel B. Caballero.
Isabela.—Augusto Suárez, Nicandro García, Dr. Arselio Vallecillo.
Jayuya.—Tomás Torres, Francisco Torrado, José Mattei.
Juana Díaz.—Joaquín Tristani, Pedro Monclova Gallardo, Dr. Enrique Vallecillo.
Juncos.—Celestino Benítez, Luis J. Mejías, Dr. Fernando González.
Lajas.—Julio Ortiz, José A. Morales, Arturo Dávila.
Lares.—Salvador Vilellas, José C. Levy, Dr. Juan Benet Valdés.
Las Marías.—Tomás Pereira, Cecilio Beauchamps, Pedro Rivera.
Las Piedras.—Gregorio Márquez, José Rafael Gómez, Cruz Baquero Fuentes.
Loíza.—Ermelindo Díaz Cintrón, Eusebio Iturrino Espinet, Dr. José Aubray.
Luquillo.—Rafael N. Coca, Antonio Pas Ruiz, Dr. Miguel Veve Calzada.
Manatí.—Federico Schroder, Francisco Brunet, Sandalio Montilla.
Maricao.—Pedro Cordero, Raúl Ibarra, Dr. Américo Oms.
Maunabo.—José G. Sugrañes, Ernesto Velázquez Maura, Dr. Juan G. Bajandas.
Mayagüez.—Jacobo Bravo González, Antonio Olivencia Valladares, Dr. Antonio Blanes Mangual.
Moca.—Miguel A. Babilonia, Tadeo Charneco, Cosme Benejám.
Morovis.—José Barrera Cabrera, Herminio Miranda González, Dr. Emilio Alfaro Díaz.
Naguabo.—Arturo del Rivero, Ignacio N. Dávila, Ramón Herrera.
Naranjito.—Fortunato Morales, Pedro Cid Rodríguez, Medardo Rivera.
Patillas.—Francisco Picón, Juan C. Villarini, Fernando N. Janer.
Peñuelas.—Reinaldo Loyola Castellar, Felipe E. Nazario, Angel Pérez Brunt.
Ponce.—Luis Yordán Dávila, Mariano Vidal, Dr. Pedro Malaret.
Quebradillas.—Luis Abrams, Lemuel Márquez, Dr. José de Zengotita.
Rincón.—Gumersindo Avilés, Ramón Font, Dr. M. García Quevedo.
Río Grande.—Antonio Díaz Nieves, Luis Sánchez Valiamonde, Dr. Luis C. Boneta.
Río Piedras.—Manuel de J. Canino, Eloy García Plá, Dr. Arturo Santana Náter.
Sabana Grande.—Joaquín García, Antonio Cadilla, Simón Bonelli Jr.
Salinas.—Eugenio Torres, Manuel Iglesias, Dr. J. L. Montalvo Guenard.

San Germán.—William I. Santos, Fernando del Valle, Dr. Vicente Santoni.
San Juan.—Roberto H. Todd, Pablo Berga, Dr. Martínez Alvarez.
San Lorenzo.—Modesto Aponte Hernández, Francisco Mascaró, Dr. Luis García Suárez.
San Sebastián.—Joaquín Oronoz Jr., Salvador Cayá, Dr. M. Cancio.
Santa Isabel.—Pedro T. Aponte, Edelmiro Huertas Zayas, Juan J. Monserratt.
Toa Alta.—Pedro Ramón Morales, José de la Torre Muñiz, Celedonio Blanco.
Toa Baja.—Enrique Fernández, José Gandía, Dr. P. M. Bonelli.
Trujillo Alto.—José Hernández Gutiérrez, Miguel Cruz, Dr. Federico Trilla.
Utuado.—Lucas Jiménez, José Mayol Alcóver, Juan Afanador.
Vega Alta.—Emilio Escalera, Ramón Orsini, Dr. José M. Santiago.
Vega Baja.—José Otero Franqui, Facundo Rivera, Dr. J. M. Amadeo.
Vieques.—José S. Aybar, Juan A. Blondet, Dr. J. M. Pressley.
Villalba.—Walter McJones, Teodoro Alonso, Pablo Morfi.
Yabucoa.—Luis Toro Pérez, Miguel de Gelis Porrata, Dr. José Eulogio Berríos.
Yauco.—Antonio Molini Jr., A. Ramírez Marini, Santiago Villanueve Semidei.

On the 10th day of September, 1917, the President created and established the District Board of Porto Rico and appointed as members of said district board—

Luis Sánchez Morales, business man.
Eduardo Giorgetti, agriculturist.
Dr. José S. Belaval, physician.
Juan de Guzmán Benítez, lawyer.
Abraham Peña, labor leader.

With the creation and establishment of the local and district boards of Porto Rico, and the appointment and acceptance of its members, the machinery for the Selective Service Draft was completed.

Under the rules and regulations prescribed by the President for local and district boards, it became the duty of the local boards to assume the duties of the registration boards.

Section 8 of said rules and regulations provides:

"Upon the completion of the organization of a local board the chairman and clerk thereof shall at once demand and take into their possession all the registration cards and all copies thereof and records in connection therewith in the possession of any board of registration.

"Upon demand being made by the chairman and clerk of a local board for such registration cards, copies and records in the possession of any board of registration, it shall become and be the duty of the members of such board of registration to deliver immediately or cause to be delivered to such local board all such registration cards, copies and records.

"The functions of each board of registration, after delivering all the registration cards, copies, and records in its possession to the local board having jurisdiction, shall thereupon cease and terminate, and thereafter the local boards shall within their respective jurisdictions perform all the duties and acts remaining

to be performed by a board of registration within its jurisdiction under the terms and provisions of said Act of Congress and under the rules and regulations prescribed by the President."

The local boards were duly organized and took over the duties of the registration boards and continued the work of registration and preparing the registration cards and lists as provided by regulations.

Section 12 of said rules and regulations provides:

"A method, manner, time or times, and place or places will be prescribed by the President, by regulations to be hereafter issued, for each local board to determine the order in which the persons, whose registration cards are within the jurisdiction of the respective local boards in accordance with the regulations prescribed, are liable to be called for military service by the respective local boards to be physically examined, exempted, discharged or finally accepted into the military service of the United States."

In accordance with the provisions of section 12, the President, under date of October 16th, 1917, prescribed the following rules and regulations:

Rules and regulations prescribed by the President for determining the order in which the persons whose registration cards are within the jurisdiction of the respective local boards are liable to be called for military service by the respective local boards of Porto Rico under the authority vested in him by the terms of the Act of Congress to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States, approved May 18, 1917. These rules and regulations may be modified at any time by the President.

Section 1.—A drawing of the numbers from 1 to 8,000, both inclusive, shall be made in San Juan, P. R., under the direction of the Governor of Porto Rico, on a day and at a time to be fixed and determined by the Secretary of War. The numbers from 1 to 8,000, both inclusive, shall be printed or stamped on slips and placed in a receptacle, or receptacles, under the direction of the Governor of Porto Rico. A person or persons blind-folded shall draw one number at a time from such receptacle or receptacles, until all the numbers therein shall have been drawn. Tellers will record as each number is drawn the exact order in which the number was drawn.

A schedule shall then be prepared by the Adjutant General of Porto Rico containing all of such numbers from 1 to 8,000, both inclusive, and such numbers shall all be placed in such schedule in the exact order in which they were drawn from the receptacle, or receptacles, under the direction of the Governor of Porto Rico.

The first number drawn shall be placed at the top of the first page of such schedule, and the second number drawn shall be placed next below in such schedule; and this order shall be followed in making such schedule until all the numbers drawn shall be so placed in such schedule in the exact order in which they were drawn.

Section 2.—Such schedule shall control and determine the exact order in which the persons whose registration cards are in the possession of the respective local

boards and which have been given a "serial number" in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed, are liable to be called by the local board for military service to be physically examined, exempted, discharged, or finally accepted into the military service of the United States as provided by the rules and regulations prescribed in accordance with the Act of Congress, approved May 18, 1917.

Section 3.—Section 12 of the rules and regulations prescribed by the President under date June 30, 1917, provides that later regulations will prescribe the method and manner of determining the order in which the persons whose registration cards are within the jurisdiction of the respective local boards and which have been given a "serial number" in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed are liable to be called for military service by the respective local boards to be physically examined, exempted, discharge, or finally accepted into the military service of the United States:

In accordance with sections 9 and 10 of said rules and regulations and the directions of the Governor of Porto Rico, the registration cards in the possession of the respective local boards on or before the 31st day of October, 1917, have each been given a "serial number" in red ink, and copies of the registration cards so serially numbered have been forwarded to the Adjutant General of Porto Rico, and four duplicate lists of the names of all persons whose registration cards are in the possession of the respective local boards have been prepared by each local board. The "serial number" of each person registered before the 31st day of October, 1917, is on such lists before the name of each such person. One copy of the list prepared by each local board has been posted in the office of the local board, one copy made accessible to the press, AND ONE COPY MAILED TO THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL IN WASHINGTON.

Each local board has numbered the registration cards taken into its possession from boards of registration, or from other persons, upon the organization of the board and has also made additional lists of all persons whose registration cards have since been received by it, but not of cards, however, received by it later than the 31st day of October, 1917, and such lists have been posted in the office of the respective local board, one copy made accessible to the press, AND TWO COPIES MAILED TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF PORTO RICO in the manner of the original lists.

Section 4.—The method of determining the order to be followed by each local board in calling for military service the persons whose registration cards are in its possession and which have been given a "serial number" in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed is:

"A list of the names of the persons whose registration cards are in its possession and have been so serially numbered shall be made by each local board as required by section 14 of the rules and regulations prescribed by the President under date June 30, 1917."

The first name to be entered on the list prepared by each local board shall be the name of the person the "serial number" of whose registration card is first placed in such schedule containing the numbers from 1 to 8,000, both inclusive, reading down from the top of the first column of the first page of the schedule disregarding the numbers in the schedule which do not appear on any registration card so serially numbered and in the possession of the local board.

Before the name of the first person on each list, shall be written the "serial number" of his registration card.

The order number, that is, the "number" designating the order in which he will be called for military service, to be written on the list made by each local board after the name of such first person on each list is number one (1).

The next name to be entered on the list prepared by each local board shall be the name of the person whose "serial number" is next placed in such schedule containing the numbers from 1 to 8,000, reading down the columns from the top thereof and disregarding the numbers in the schedule which do not appear on any registration card so serially numbered and in the possession of the local board.

The order number to be written on the list made by each local board after the name of such person on each list is number two (2).

The order in which the names of all such persons shall be entered on the list prepared by each local board shall be determined in the exact manner above described for determining the names of the first and second persons on each such list, and this method shall be pursued by each local board until the name of every person whose registration card is in its possession and which has been given a "serial number" in accordance with the rules and regulations, shall have been entered upon the list required to be made by each local board by said section 14.

Section 5.—The list shall be made by each local board on Form No. 102, provided by the Provost Marshal General.

Section 6.—The list prepared by each local board shall be posted, made accessible to the press, and mailed as required by section 14 of the rules and regulations prescribed by the President under date June 30, 1917.

Section 7.—In furnishing the quotas required to be called and furnished by each local board in accordance with the directions received from the Governor of Porto Rico, acting for and by the direction of the President, each local board shall call the persons whose names are on the list prepared by it as above required in the exact order fixed and stated on such list.

Section 8.—All registration cards received by any local board after October 31, 1917, shall be copied and a list of the names of all persons whose registration cards are so received made by the local board. The original registration card shall be retained by the local board and no "serial number" shall be assigned by such local board to any such registration card, and no "serial numbers" will be placed before the name of any person on the list to be so made. A copy of all such cards and the list of the names of all persons whose registration cards have been so received shall be daily forwarded to the Adjutant General of Porto Rico.

Section 9.—Whenever an examination of a registration card in the possession of any local board discloses that it has not been serially numbered, or that it has been improperly, erroneously, or illegibly serially numbered, or has not in some other respect been serially numbered as required by section 9 of the rules and regulations of June 30, 1917, it shall be the duty of the local board having jurisdiction thereof to forward such registration card to the Adjutant General of Porto Rico, without assigning any "serial number" thereto.

Section 10.—Whenever an examination of a copy of a registration card received in the office of the Adjutant General of Porto Rico, and an examination of the list of the names of all persons whose registration cards are in the possession of the local board which forwarded such copy discloses that the registration card has not been serially numbered, or has been improperly, erroneously, or illegibly serially numbered, or has not in some other respect been serially

numbered as required by section 9 of the rules and regulations of June 30, 1917, it shall be the duty of the Adjutant General of Porto Rico, under the direction of the Governor of Porto Rico, to assign a "serial number" to such registration card and to certify the number assigned thereto to the local board having jurisdiction, as hereinafter provided.

Section 11.—All registration cards so improperly, erroneously, or illegally serially numbered shall be assigned "serial numbers" by the Adjutant General of Porto Rico, as follows:

(*a*) When any registration card is found bearing more than one "serial number" there shall be assigned to such card the lowest in order of the numbers which it bears, provided such number is not borne by any other registration card in the possession of the local board having jurisdiction thereof. The remaining number or numbers appearing on any such card shall be disregarded.

(*b*) When two or more registration cards are found bearing the same "serial number" with fractions added to the number for the purpose of distinguishing the cards, or with letters of the alphabet or other distinguishing marks preceding or following the serial number for the same purpose, one card of any such group of cards within the jurisdiction of any local board shall be drawn by lot and shall be assigned the common "serial number" which they all bear. All the other cards of any such group shall be regarded as having no "serial number" and shall be assigned serial numbers as hereinafter provided in the case of registration cards having no "serial numbers."

(*c*) When the "serial number" on any registration card is found to be illegible and no unused number in the consecutive numbers from 1 upward on the list furnished by the local board having jurisdiction of any such card can be found to correspond with it, such card shall be regarded as having no "serial number" and shall be assigned a "serial number" as hereinafter provided in the case of cards having no serial numbers.

Section 12.—All registration cards received by any local board after the 31st day of October, 1917, and copies of which have been forwarded as hereinbefore required to the Adjutant General of Porto Rico, and all other registration cards which have been forwarded to the Adjutant General of Porto Rico, and which have not been assigned a "serial number" by any local board, or by the Adjutant General in accordance with the foregoing provisions, shall each be assigned by lot a "serial number" by the Adjutant General of Porto Rico, under the direction of the Governor of Porto Rico.

"Serial numbers" so to be assigned to each such registration card shall be determined by lot for cards within the jurisdiction of one local board as expeditiously as possible, at such times and places and in such manner and under conditions insuring absolute fairness, impartiality, and the necessary publicity, as may be prescribed by the Governor of Porto Rico.

The "serial numbers" so to be assigned by the Adjutant General of Porto Rico to all such registration cards within the jurisdiction of one local board shall consist first of all "serial numbers" on the consecutive list of the names of persons whose registration cards are within the jurisdiction of such local board which have not been assigned to any registration card within its jurisdiction. If there are no such "serial numbers" on the consecutive list from 1 upward, or when all such numbers have been assigned to registration cards, the "serial numbers" to be thereafter assigned by the Adjutant General of Porto Rico, to registration cards within the jurisdiction of such local board shall consist of the

"serial number" on the list of persons, whose registration cards are within the jurisdiction of such local board, filed with the Adjutant General by such local board.

Section 13.—The Adjutant General of Porto Rico shall forthwith certify to the local boards having jurisdiction of the respective registration cards to which "serial numbers" have so been assigned a list showing the "serial numbers" assigned to each such registration card. It shall be the duty of such Adjutant General to send a copy of such list to the proper district board.

It shall be the duty of any local board upon receiving any such list from the Adjutant General of Porto Rico forthwith to assign "serial numbers" to the original registration cards in accordance with such list, unless the original registration card has been assigned a "serial number" by the Adjutant General as hereinbefore provided, and such local board shall thereupon place the names of all persons whose registration cards have as herein provided been assigned "serial numbers" on the list of the names and residences of persons in the order they are liable to be called for military service as required by section 14 of the rules and regulations of June 30, 1917.

The Secretary of War, by virtue of authority vested in him, under section 1 of the above rules and regulations, fixed the 5th day of November, at 10 o'clock in the morning, as the day on which the drawing should take place in Porto Rico. This date was about four months later than the drawing was held in washington for the continental United States.

In accordance with the rules and regulations and the day fixed by the Secretary of War, the drawing was held in Porto Rico on the 5th day of November, 1917, at 10 o'clock in the morning at the Municipal Theater of San Juan.

The theater was beautifully decorated with red, white and blue bunting and many American flags.

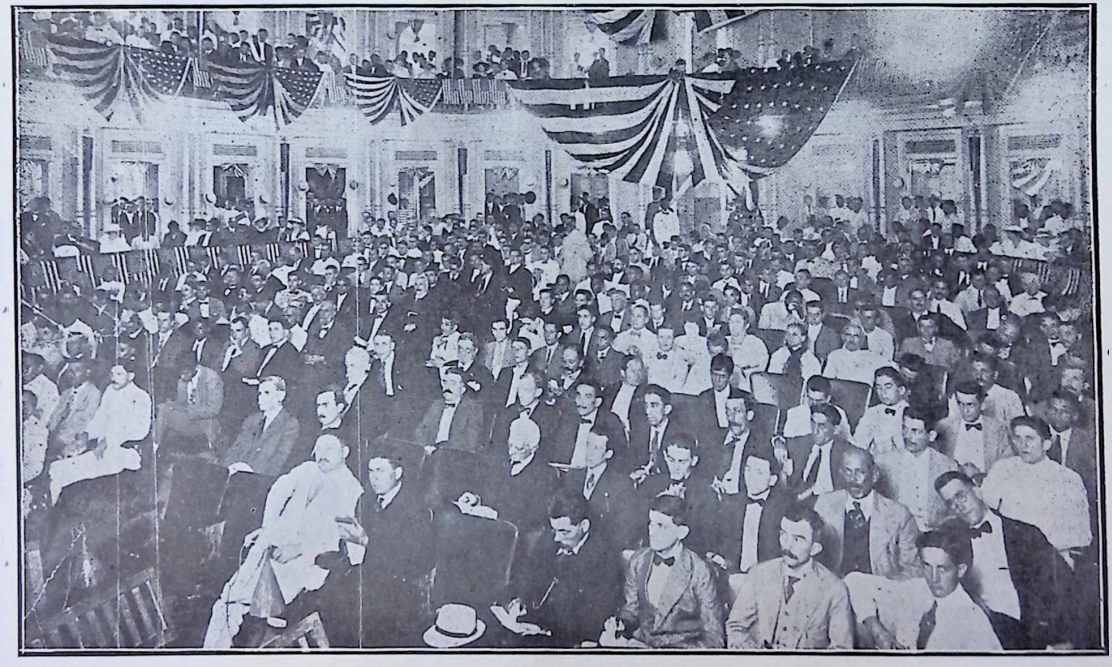
Invitations had been issued and all boxes in the theater had been reserved for the families and friends of the members of the Legislative Assembly and other public officers and their families.

Several of the front rows of seats in the parquet had been reserved for members of the local boards, and the gathering to witness the great human lottery was one of the most representative ever seen in Porto Rico.

Every seat in the theater was filled and every available space where a person could stand was occupied.

The stage had been arranged with two small tables near the front on which was to be placed the glass globes containing the numbers to be drawn, and on the side of these tables chairs were placed, facing the audience, to be occupied by the persons drawing the numbers.

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE IN PORTO RICO—AN IMPOSING EVENT.



Scene at the San Juan theater, where an immense throng assembled on Monday morning, to witness, overwhelmed with enthusiasm, the drawing of the numbers.

To the rear of this table seats had been arranged for the Governor of Porto Rico and his daughter, Commanding Officer of the military forces in Porto Rico, the members of the Supreme Court, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Porto Rico and other invited guests who were to take part in the drawing.

The box on the right of the stage had been reserved for the representatives of the press of the Island.

Previous to the day set for the drawing, the numbers had been arranged as provided in the regulations and these numbers were placed in two clear-glass urns and the urns sealed and carefully guarded until the date of the drawing. (Two urns were used on account of not being able to secure one sufficiently large to hold all the capsules.)

The little girls from the Girls' Charity School were decided upon to draw the numbers. These girls were between ten and twelve years of age.

The reason for selecting these children to do the drawing was to demonstrate the absolute fairness in the drawing, as these little children could not have the slightest interest in which numbers were first drawn.

The selection of these small children to do the drawing gave the public confidence that the drawing was absolutely fair and square.

Previous to the drawing, there had been doubt expressed by many as to the fairness of the selection of the men to first go to camp, and the belief existed that men with influence and money would not be drawn.

After the drawing not a person doubted the fairness of the selection.

Before ten o'clock, the hour set for the drawing to begin, the theatre was packed to overflowing. The street in front of the theatre was filled with people who could not get inside the building; all awaiting the announcement of the first number drawn. A few minutes before ten o'clock two little girls took their seats by the side of the glass urns and all was ready for the drawing to begin. The audience was as quiet as death and every one anxiously watching to see what was taking place.

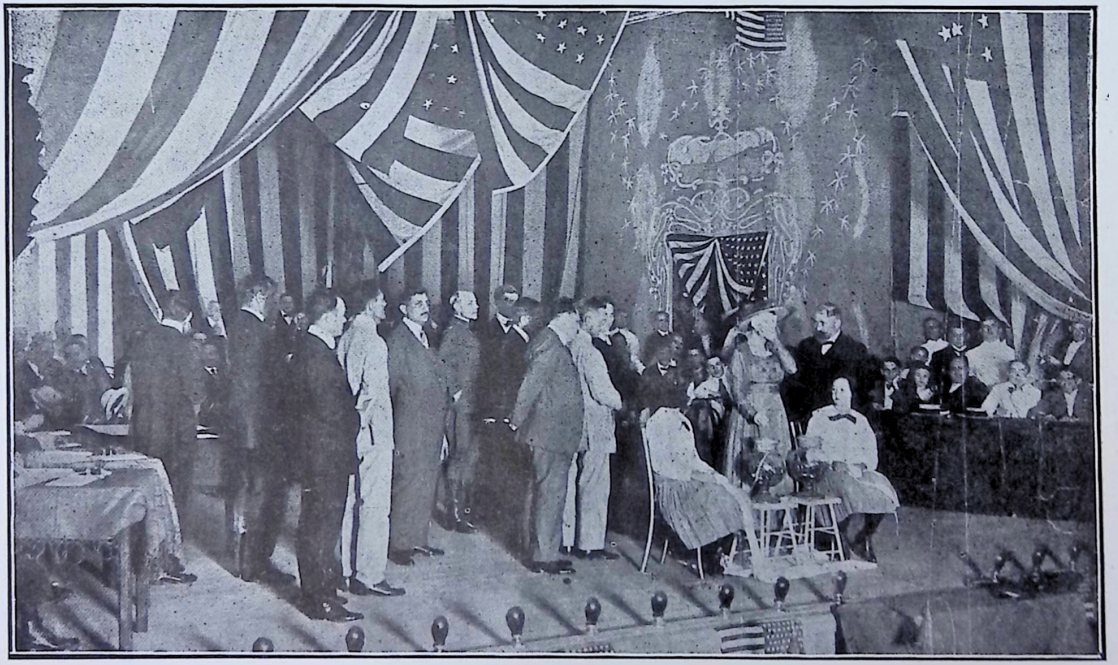
Promptly at ten o'clock the Adjutant General of Porto Rico stepped to the front of the stage and explained the method of the drawing, and introduced the Governor of Porto Rico who made a short but most appropriate address.

The Governor said:

"For the first time Porto Rico today takes its place beside the other great countries of the world, under the American flag, to fight for the liberty of mankind. In the first place I want to congratulate you, young men, who are going to have the honor of wearing the uniform of that country, because you will wear the uniform of the greatest nation of the world. When this war shall have been finished and the victory for the right of humanity has been won, then all men of all parts of the world will give the American Nation full credit for the achievement, and the flag of the United States will be known everywhere as the flag of Liberty and Human Freedom. A great political issue is at stake. It is the issue which will determine the way in which the world will be governed from now on. We shall undoubtedly win the war, and upon winning we shall have decided that men must govern themselves by liberal and democratic governments, and military despotism will thus cease forever. This war is so great that with it oligarchy will disappear forever from the world. But, there is also a moral principle at stake in this war: In the future shall men be governed by right, justice and morals, or must they be governed by barbarism and terrorism? In a few words, the decision must be as to whether might makes right or right makes might. This is the issue in the great war; the savior of the world."

At the conclusion of the Governor's address, which was very short, a committee from the members of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico and the press stepped up to the glass urns and examined the seals, which had been placed on them when the capsules were placed therein, to see if same had been broken and examined carefully the urns to see that everything was in proper condition. After careful examination by the committee, the Governor broke the seal in the presence of the committee and the public, the cover was removed and Miss Diana Yager, daughter of the Governor, stepped to the side of one of the urns, blindfolded herself and drew the first number, which proved to be 1435. Then the Governor, blindfolded, drew the second number, 5666. Next Hon. Antonio Barceló, President of the Senate of Porto Rico drew No. 3379. Hon. Juan B. Huyke, Speaker of the House of Representatives, drew the fourth, No. 5293. Then Lieutenant Colonel Townshend, commanding the military forces in Porto Rico, drew 7591. Hon. Eduardo Georgetti, Member of the Senate, drew 1340; Hon. Francisco Sein, Member of the Senate, drew 2240; Hon. José Benítez, Member of the Senate, drew 2550; Hon. Frank Martínez, Member of the Senate, drew 2332; Hon. José Tizol, Member of the Senate, drew 4554; Hon. Ramón Valdés, Member of the Senate, drew 6723; Hon. Mariano Abril, Member of the Senate, drew 3353; Hon. José Barbosa, Member of the Senate, drew 6060; Hon. Juan García Ducós, Member of the Senate, drew 5930; Hon. Juan A. Tió,

AUTHORITIES, ON THE STAGE, DISPLAYING THE SAME EMOTION AS PERVADES THE AUDIENCE.



The exciting moment at which the slip containing number 1435 is drawn by the charming Miss Diana Yager, daughter of the Governor.

Member of the Senate, drew 6034; Hon. Leopoldo Feliú, Member of the Senate, drew 3375; Hon. José Tous Soto, Member of the Senate, drew 5187; Hon. Santiago Iglesias, Member of the Senate, drew 6207; Hon. Juan Cortada, Member of the Senate, drew 4836; Hon. Cayetano Coll y Cuchí, Member of the House of Representatives, drew 988; Hon. Luis Hernaiz Veronne, Member of the House of Representatives, drew 2323; Hon. Julián Gandía Córdova, Member of the House of Representatives, drew 1397; Hon. Luis Porrata Doria, Member of the House of Representatives, drew 2682; Hon. Miguel Martorell, Member of the House of Representatives, drew 1965; Hon. Ernesto Pagán Rosell, Member of the House of Representatives, drew 5441; Hon. Enrique González Mena, Member of the House of Representative, drew 1725; Hon. José Tulla, Member of the House of Representatives, drew 3232; Hon. Julio Montalvo Morales, Member of the House of Representatives, drew 534; Hon. Fulgencio Piñero Jr., Member of the House of Representatives, drew 399; Hon. Thomas Olivary Santoni, Member of the House of Representatives, drew 778; Antonio Piñero, Member of the House of Representatives, drew 1641; Hon. Enrique López Delgado, Member of the House of Representatives, drew 6326; J. Córdova Dávila, Member of the House of Representatives, drew 3546; Hon. Antonio Rodríguez, Member of the House of Representatives, drew 822; Hon. Pablo Morales Cabrera, Member of the House of Representatives, drew 6908; Hon. Jorge Romani, Member of the House of Representatives, drew 421; Hon. Alfonso Valdés, Member of the House of Representatives, drew 1625; Hon. Ricardo Agrait Aldea, Member of the House of Representatives, drew 2071; Hon. Alfonso Lastra Charriez, Member of the House of Representatives, drew 250; Hon. José Penedo Benítez, Member of the House of Representatives, drew 1451; Hon. Manuel M. Ginorio, Member of the House of Representatives, drew 2712; Manuel Texidor, Member of the House of Representatives, drew 792; Hon. Miguel Rodríguez Cancio, Member of the House of Representatives, drew 6635; Hon. Antonio Costa Semidey, Member of the House of Representatives, drew 5278; Hon. George O. Vergas, Member of the House of Representatives, drew 1905; Hon. Manuel F. Rossy, Member of the House of Representatives, drew 5136; Hon. Luis Pío Sánchez, Member of the House of Representatives, drew 7969; Hon. Emilio del Toro Cuevas, Justice of Supreme Court of Porto Rico, drew 44; Hon. Jacinto Texidor, Judge of District Court, drew 674; Hon. Rafael

Cuevas Zequeira, Judge of District Court, drew 1018, and Mr. Pedro de Castro, Chief of Bureau of Translation, drew 1159.

When this last number was drawn, the two little girls who had previously been blindfolded began the drawing of the remaining of the 8,000 numbers, first drawing from one urn then the other, which was continued, without interruption, until 11:15 o'clock a. m., the next day. Eight little girls were brought from the Girls' Charity School to draw the numbers, and two drew for an hour and these were relieved by two others. This kept up until about eight o'clock in the evening, when they were relieved by boys from the Boys' Charity School, of about the same age as the girls, and they drew, by relays, until 8 o'clock the next morning, when they were relieved by the girls who continued until the last number was drawn at 11:15 a. m., November 6, 1917.

The theatre remained packed until about 6 o'clock in the evening, when many went to dinner and by 8 o'clock the crowd was as large as before and remained crowded until after midnight. There were many who remained all night, and early the morning of the 6th the theatre was crowded again.

The interest shown in the drawing was intense throughout the whole time, but no expression of fear that the number of some one's son, brother or near kin would be drawn, but the greatest satisfaction seemed to prevail that every one had the same chance to be called to render his duty to his government, and the patriotism shown by the public during the long hours of witnessing the drawing of the numbers was most beautiful. The patriotism and loyalty of the natives of Porto Rico, who are American citizens, to the United States can not be doubted after that day. As one of the papers published in San Juan put it:

"Could it have been invented for the occasion it is doubtful if any method of selection of Porto Rican youth for the battle front could better have appealed to the Latin mind than the *sorteo* (the draft)—the human lottery, as Governor Yager so aptly designated it in his ringing speech at the Municipal Theatre last Monday morning when, from 107,465 young men registered for the draft 12,852 were called for immediate war service under Old Glory in the stupendous world's struggle for freedom.

"Had one previously doubted the patriotism of the people of Porto Rico and their affection for the Stars and Stripes, a glance over the throng that crowded into the theatre would forever have dispelled doubts. There were no pale, drawn faces or shrinking forms. Eager youth was everywhere, excited faces and eyes gleaming with expectancy and keen upon the sporting element offered by the great draft. It was more like a crowd at the races, waiting for the appearance of the horses in the feature event of the day.

EURÍPIDES ROJAS,
Of Puerta de Tierra, whose number was drawn by the Honorable Governor.

EUSTAQUIO CORREA,
Of San Juan, whose number was drawn by Miss Yager.

LUIS LÓPEZ MUÑIZ,
Of Santurce, whose number luck reserved for Mr. Barceló.

"The whole interior of the theatre was draped with American flags. On the stage behind the two glass bowls containing the capsule-covered draft numbers, elaborately sealed with red tape, sat long rows of senators and representatives, forming the first great law-making body chosen by the will of the people of Porto Rico—a distinguished body of gentlemen, as a spectator truly remarked. Other government officials were also on the stage.

"Came then the breaking of the seals of the two glass bowls by Governor Yager, after they had been solemnly inspected by a committee of the *Cámara* and the press. The excitement suddenly grew intense as the Adjutant General stood forward with a bandage and prepared for the drawing. The house became intensively quiet. The ladies leaned breathlessly over the edges of the boxes, strained and eager attention concentrated upon the stage. In the pit the men gripped hard the rests of their opera chairs and a sea of upturned faces and gleaming eyes awaited the initial drawing.

"Miss Diana Yager had the first honor and when the capsule she had drawn was opened and the number, 1435, read off, the shouts, laughter and applause that followed attested how strong had been the momentary stress of excitement. The second honor fell to Governor Yager, and he was eager as a schoolboy as, with eyes covered, he fished out the capsule and waited to hear the number, 5666.

"Hon. Antonio R. Barceló, President of the Senate, drew out number 3379, and then Juan B. Huyke, Acting Speaker of the *Cámara*, tried his luck and drew 5293. Each member of the Senate and *Cámara* then, in turn, drew numbers. Colonel Townshend was heartily applauded when he stepped to draw 7591. All the numbers had been running high, so when Judge del Toro had a try and found 44, the audience was swept with a regular gale of laughter and applause, for it was known at once that about 75 young men throughout the Island can claim that as 'their red number.'

"Marked, indeed, to the Anglo-Saxon, appeared that true sporting side to the Latin character that delights in the vagaries of the *sorteo*. Small heed was paid to the high numbers, but when number 7 was called out all over the house there was a sudden sharp expulsion of breath that sounded almost like a groan, except for its exultant note, for had not the fullest quota of 76 men fallen into the military net at one fell swoop? The visitor to the bull ring or the cock fight has often heard that strangely exultant exclamation when the death blow has gone home.

"The draft was completed on Tuesday morning, November 6, about 11 a. m., so that it took just twenty-four hours for the operation. The numbers came out exactly and there was no error in any way. As the capsules were drawn they were passed to a man standing by the side of the table who extracted the paper from the capsule and called out, in a loud voice, the number it contained. It was then passed to another man who, in a loud voice, called out the number twice."

Three tally clerks kept records of the numbers as they were drawn. Then the original slip of paper, on which the number was stamped, was pasted on a large sheet of cardboard containing squares approximately the size of the slips of paper. There were eight sheets of this cardboard which had been prepared in advance, each sheet containing ten columns of one hundred squares each,

and when each one hundred numbers had been drawn, the columns corresponding would be filled. This method gave an absolute check in the order in which the numbers were drawn.

Arrangements had been made with the Bureau of Printing, of the Insular Government, to print the list of numbers as they were drawn, and as soon as one hundred numbers were drawn a list was dispatched to the Bureau and they were set up in type; so within a few minutes after the last number was drawn the list was being printed.

Some of the periodicals of Porto Rico got out extras during the afternoon and night, as the drawing progressed giving the numbers as they were drawn, and telegraphic reports were sent to other parts of the Island giving these numbers. The whole Island seemed to be deeply interested in the drawing.

The day following the drawing, and for several days thereafter, many telegrams and letters were received at the offices of the Governor and the Adjutant General of Porto Rico saying that the sender's number had not been drawn among the first to be called, but offered their services and requested to be sent to camp immediately. This same spirit prevailed throughout the Island.

As soon as the lists (master lists) had been printed, copies were sent to all the local boards and the boards began immediately to prepare the list showing the order in which each registrant was liable to be called for service by his local board. As soon as these lists were prepared a copy was placed in the local board for the use of the public, and from this list every registrant knew the exact order in which he was to be called. The press of the Island published these lists as they were prepared.

The Provost Marshal General had prepared a table showing the quotas of men each state and territory was to furnish, and Porto Rico's gross quota amounted to 13,480 men; but Porto Rico was given credit for 624 who had enlisted in the Porto Rican Regiment of Infantry between April 2, 1917, and June 30, 1917, and a further allowance on account of certain adjustments of twenty-three men leaving a net quota for Porto Rico to furnish of 12,833 men. This quota was divided among the seventy-six municipalities of Porto Rico, in proportion to population. (See table, page 154.)

The local boards immediately prepared list (103–A) calling the registrants for physical examinations. Some of the local boards did not have a medical member of the board, as there was no physician in the municipality not within the military age. In

these cases, a physician was appointed as medical examiner of the board, but not a member thereof, and a physician from another municipality had to be called and appointed as a medical examiner of the board to conduct reexaminations. Physicians were so scarce that in many cases the same physician would be medical examiner of two or more boards and have to go from one municipality to another to conduct examinations. In such cases these local boards had to arrange the dates for physical examinations, so that the physician could visit one board without inconvenience to the other.

As soon as lists (form 103–A) calling men for service to be physically examined, exempted or discharged, had been completed, the local board began the work of selection, and this work continued until 29,273 had been examined.

The district board had been organized, and appeals from the decision of the local board were being filed with this board. Some local boards, not being familiar with the requirements of the rules and regulations regarding taking of appeals and reporting immediately to the district board the names of all persons who had been called, physically examined and not exempted or discharged, caused some delay in the work of the district board, by not reporting promptly all cases examined.

On January 2nd, 1918, I wrote the following letter:

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF PORTO RICO,
SAN JUAN, P. R., *January 2nd, 1918.*

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 22.

TO LOCAL BOARDS:

The district board has not been able to certify the names of those persons selected for service on account of the failure of the local boards to forward promptly to the district board the report of men held for service, and in many cases when they received the reports they are so inaccurate and irregular that they have to be returned to the local boards for correction.

Therefore, I consider it necessary to illustrate to the local boards the method of certification of those cases to the district boards in order that you may report all cases promptly and correctly of all men held for military service.

There are only three ways in which the local boards can certify cases to the district board:

1st., Form 146 must be used to certify to the district boards the names of all persons who have been physically examined and held for service in accordance with section 24 of the regulations.

2nd, Form 147 must be used to certify to the district boards all persons who have been physically examined and exempted for physical defects, and all other persons who have been exempted or discharged for other reasons, in accordance with section 24 of the regulations; and

3rd, Form 146–A, to be used to certify all persons who have been called

and failed to appear for physical examination and all persons who appear but refuse to submit to physical examination.

This is in accordance with supplementary regulations No. 1, Form 25.

Whenever a local board exempts or discharges a person from military service, the board should issue immediately to the person exemptd or dischargd a certificate of exemption or discharge in accordance with the case, using the forms furnished for that purpose.

I believe there exists a misinterpretation or confusion as to the use of these forms. There are only five different forms of certificates of exemption or discharge, that can be used by the local boards.

The forms 107 and 108 must be used in all cases where a person has been discharged on account of physical defects.

Form 107 must be used in all cases for discharge on account of permanent defects.

Form 108 must be used when the defect is temporary and the person is to report at a later date for examination.

Form 120 will be used in all cases in which a person has been exempted under section 18 of the regulations; Form 145 will be used to discharge persons under section 20 of the regulations. The only difference existing in Form 120 (for exemption) and Form 145 (for discharge) are the words "exemption" and "discharge" that appear in the respective forms.

There is no difference in the manner of exempting or discharging, except that the Act of Congress, approved May 18th, 1917, provides that certain persons or class of persons shall be exempted from military service. These persons or class of persons are specified under section 18 of the regulations. The law provides, also, that the President of the United States may exclude or discharge certain other persons or class of persons from military service. These are specified in section 20 of the regulations.

There is one more form for exemption that is used only in the case of exemption of a member of a religious sect or organization who are opposed to war, in accordance with section 20, paragraph (1) of the regulations. This is Form No. 174.

The five forms above mentioned are the only forms for exemption or discharge to be used by the local boards, and it is easy to determine which should be used in certain cases, from the explanation given above.

I beg to call your attention to a provision which some of the local boards seemed to have overlooked: Each local board shall also file with the district board each claim for exemption or discharge, including the records of the physical examination and a copy of each certificate of exemption or discharge issued by it.

You should send to the district boards the papers of documents only, when a registrant has filed claim of exemption or discharge, and in which an appeal has been taken (section 24 of the regulations). In all other cases the papers and documents must be retained by the local boards.

Paragraph (P), Compiled Rulings of the Provost Marshal General, No. 1, provides:

"When a local board disallows a claim for exemption or discharge and files with the district board, under section 20, the papers concerning the claim, it shall also file therewith a minute of its reason for disallowing the claim."

The district board requests that in all cases where a claim is disallowed,

that the local board will send with the documents in the case, the minutes giving the reason for refusing the claim. Said minute should be signed by the president and secretary of said board.

The district board also requests that all persons who claim an appeal from the decision of the local boards on claim of exemption for dependency, should file an affidavit showing a monthly income. Therefore, in the future, when a person files a claim of appeal on account of dependency, please request such person to comply with the request of the district board and request that he file the affidavit mentioned.

Some local boards have requested from this office authority to send employees to obtain this information from persons who have already taken an appeal. I beg to advise you that this can not be granted, and you should request the affidavits from persons who take an appeal hereafter.

Respectfully,

(Sgd.) JOHN A. WILSON,
Adjutant General of Porto Rico.

The effect of the last clauses of this letter caused considerable criticism. The idea got out, that any person drawing a salary of sixty dollars or more per month, would be exempted, and under these conditions only the laborer who drew a small salary or had a small income would be sent to camp. This was not the fact.

The district board did request that registrants who appealed from the decision of the local board, on claim of exemption, on account of dependency, should file with the district board an affidavit showing the amount of monthly income; but the information was required by the district board as a guide or indication what amount the registrant had been contributing to the support of his dependents and not for the purpose of exempting those whose income was more than sixty dollars per month. This was one of the elements to be considered in passing upon the case.

The district board knew that if a registrant did not have an income of more than sixty dollars, in certain cases, for the support of his dependents, then the pay of a soldier plus the Government allotment, would be equal to or more than said registrant had been habitually contributing to the support of his dependent and, therefore, under the rules and regulations prescribed by the President, was not entitled to exemption, and the district board had fixed, at that time, that they would not consider the case of any registrant who did not have an income of more than sixty dollars.

This requirement of the district board caused severe criticism by some officers of the Army at Camp "Las Casas," holding that the district and local boards were exempting from military duty all the educated and more intelligent men within the military age

and were only sending to camp the ignorant, and what is known as the "*peon*" class.

This was a most unjust accusation and was not born out by the facts, as was proven by investigation made by Capt. Geo. S. Brengle, U. S. A., Camp "Las Casas."

Many letters had been received from different parts of the Island, some signed and other anonymous, complaining of partiality being shown by members of local boards in exempting men from service through social standing, political, or other influences. These letters were all compiled corresponding to the respective local boards for investigations.

The Adjutant General of Porto Rico, through the Governor, requested the Commanding General, Camp "Las Casas," to detail Captain Brengle to make an investigation of these charges.

Captain Brengle was detailed for this work, and spent several weeks in carrying out a most exhaustive investigation.

My reason for requesting the services of Captain Brengle was that, prior to being commissioned in the Army, he had been law officer in the office of the Attorney General of Porto Rico, and his training and experience fitted him for this particular class of investigations.

The report of Captain Brengle to the Governor of Porto Rico says:

"The investigation which is the subject of this report covers a period of four weeks. The records of local boards in twenty-four towns and cities of the Island were inspected, with reference mainly to the question of the exemptions granted for dependency and physical unfitness, and the general situation in regard to these two classes of exemption was studied. In addition, I examined the records and made an investigation into facts of every case of supposed improper or questionable exemption that had in any way come to the attention of the civil or military authorities, either by signed or anonymous communications or by oral complaints.

"In each town visited I secured from the police a statement in regard to the matter of exemption and examined all the supposedly questionable cases that were reported to me by the police as either having come under their own direct observation or as having been the subject of unfavorable comment in the town. Several of the cases examined were reported by officers and soldiers.

"The towns visited together with the number of individual cases in each town upon which written reports to the Adjutant General of Porto Rico were made. (Here follow the names of twenty-four towns.)

"Of the one hundred and nineteen cases thus investigated, and on which written reports have been filed, seventy-one were cases in which no possible question could be raised as to the correctness of the action taken by both the local and district boards. In six of them the subject of the complaint was in camp and in five others was waiting to be sent. Ten had ordered numbers which had

not yet been reached. Six had been held by their respective local boards and were appealing to the district board, and one had been exempted for dependency and the case was pending on appeal by the Government. Twenty-one of the cases reported had been exempted for physical unfitness and the investigation showed that the exemptions were unquestionably right. Fifteen reported cases of exemption for dependency were also unquestionably correct. One case was of exemption for felony, and in the single case reported of alienage, the fact that the man was a Spanish subject was conclusively proven by proper evidence. Two of the cases were of men who were fugitives and who have not yet been located by the police, and in the three remaining cases of the seventy-one, the subjects of the complaint were all outside the draft age.

"EXEMPTIONS FOR DEPENDENCY.

"Exemptions for dependency are the causes of the majority of the complaints received by the authorities, and there has been much criticism throughout the Island in regard to the supposed improper action of the local boards in this matter. I have investigated every case of which complaint was made in the twenty-four towns visited, and my conclusion is that the specific reported cases do not in any way justify the criticism.

"Of the 119 cases upon which written reports were made to the Adjutant General of Porto Rico, fifty were cases in which exemptions for dependency have been granted or applied for. In six of these cases the local board had denied the claim, and the cases were on appeal to the district board. In fifteen of the cases an investigation showed that the exemptions were absolutely correct. In four cases investigated, the local boards had granted exemptions for dependency to men whose salaries do not warrant it, but in each case the man had a wife and several children. These cases are on appeal and still pending. Six cases are ones in which exemptions have been granted upon affidavits which have later been found to be false and in which prosecutions are being started. No fault can be found with the local boards for granting the exemptions in these cases. In five other cases investigation has shown that the affidavits submitted are almost undoubtedly false and a further investigation of the cases is being made by the police and the local boards themselves. Two cases were very close on the facts and it can not be said that they were wrongly decided. In nine others the district and local boards are being asked to reconsider the cases. These cases seemed to be wrongly decided, but they were all at the very most, not unreasonable mistakes of judgment. Only two exemptions have been found in which it can clearly be said that the board acted in bad faith. Both of these cases were in the same town, and this town furnished one other case of exemption which was probably improperly given, with knowledge that it was improper.

"POLITICAL INFLUENCE.

"I believe that in general the boards have been kept entirely free from political influence. I have investigated one case in which it was reported to me that one of the most prominent political leaders in Porto Rico endeavored to have the examining physician exempt a relative for non-existant physical defects. On the physician holding the relative for service the political leader in question tried, in all ways, to have the physician removed from the board, needless to say, without success. I am investigating another case in another part of the Island. Both cases are the subject of a separate report to the Adjutant Gen-

eral of Porto Rico. I have found and reported on the case of only one man whose exemption I can explain only on political grounds. I believe that the local boards have uniformly refused to be influenced by what little political influence has been brought to bear on them, and that they have performed their work in an entirely non-partisan manner.

"Of the twenty-four towns and cities that I visited, there was only one in which I believe that the board had deliberately granted illegal exemptions. In that town the action was reported by a member of the board, who later resigned, and the board since has been completely changed.

"CRITICISM.

"There has been a great deal of criticism through the Island to the effect that wealthy people have secured exemptions in cases in which poor people have been held. A considerable part of my work has been to investigate and analize criticism of this nature, and the great majority of it, I believe, comes from ignorance of the provisions and spirit of the law and regulations under which exemptions for dependency are granted. The fact that a man has a wife and a number of children, all depending on him for support, is not in itself a cause for exemption under the law. The law undertakes to provide that a man's legitimate dependents shall not suffer from a material standpoint from his being sent to camp. It is obvious that a man's family will not be worse off from a material standpoint if the amount which he receives from the Government while he is a soldier, will equal or exceed that which he receives from his earnings as a civilian. The result is that the wife and children of a man who is making $30 per month as a civilian, will not suffer from a material standpoint if he is sent to camp; whereas the family of a man who is making $150 a month by his labor, and who uses the greater part of this sum in the support of his family, may suffer if this income is cut off and the salary and allotment of a soldier is substituted for it.

"The tendency among many people, however, has been to ignore this distinction, and to say that it is positive proof of unfairness on the part of the local board, when the *jibaro* with a wife and four children and a wage of twenty dollars per month is sent to camp, and the man with a wife and four children and a wage of one hundred and fifty dollars per month is exempted. To them it is a case of the "rich man" being exempted and the "poor man" having to fight.

"An example will illustrate the manner in which such criticism spreads. In one town five employees of a large corporation have been exempted for dependency. I investigated all of them and in four cases the exemptions were unquestionably correct. The fifth case was on the line and the exemption at least was not incorrect. The cases had, however, caused an immense amount of criticism in the town to the effect that the rich had been exempted and the poor held. The manager of the corporation stated to me that in his opinion the rich in general were being exempted and the poor held, but he stated that he thought that the exemption of the five men in question was proper, in other words he had adopted the same idea as the towns people, but considered that the specific cases upon which the idea was entirely based, were rightly decided, as in fact they were.

"The investigation I have made has not been of a nature to form the basis for extensive statistics on the work of the local boards. When these statis-

ties are compiled, I believe they will show that the work of the local boards in the continental United States, as shown in the report of the Provost Marshal General. The investigation has, however, shown that the work of the boards in general in regard to the granting of exemptions, has been honest, thorough and above reproach. The exceptions are conspicuous because of their rarity. After an examination of all the specific complaints that have been produced, I believe that we have in Camp "Las Casas" exactly the class and type of men, and in exactly the proportion, that should be expected from this Island.

"Respectfully submitted.

"(Sgd.) GEORGE S. BRENGLE,
"Capt. 373rd Inf."

The report of Captain Brengle conforms exactly with the ideas that I have formed from my many visits to the local boards and carefully watching their work, and from information obtained from inquiries from responsible citizens of the Island, and is positive proof of the injustice done the district and local boards by such criticisms as have been made by officers at Camp "Las Casas."

The investigations conducted by Captain Brengle were thorough, careful and fair, and during his investigations he had the assistance of Lieutenant Monteserin of the Insular Police Force, a most efficient and capable officer and thoroughly familiar with conducting investigations.

One of the causes of the apparent lack of the better class of men being inducted and sent to Camp "Las Casas," was that a large number of registrants, who would have been sent to camp when their turn came, joined one of the training schools for officers and were commissioned later as officers in the Army. There were about 1,200 men enlisted as students in the three schools and some 700 were commissioned as officers.

Any person held for service by a local board, could appeal from such decision to the district board and have his case reviewed by that body. Also the Government, through the representative of the Provost Marshal General (a person in each municipality appointed by the Governor to take appeals), could appeal from any decision of the local board to the district board, when in his judgment the interest of the Government would be best served, and in all cases of exemption on account of dependency, the Government was required, under the rules and regulations, to appeal the case. This was a protection against local boards exempting for dependency persons who were not entitled to exemption.

It was expected that the men being examined would be called immediately to be sent to a training camp and the work of examination and hearing claims of exemption were being carried on

as rapidly as circumstances would permit. The understanding being at that time that the Porto Rico contingent would be sent to the States for training as fast as transportation could be arranged, but later, the war Department decided to construct a camp at San Juan, Porto Rico, for the training of the Porto Rico troops.

On December 22nd a cable from Washington containing the following was received:

"The Secretary of War directs when adequate shelter and supplies shall have been provided the necessary steps be taken to call into service and mobilize at San Juan, Porto Rico, the Porto Rico contingent of the selective draft, about 12,800 men.

"The continental division of the Quartermaster General's Office has been instructed to proceed without delay, to provide a suitable constructed camp at San Juan, Porto Rico, similar to those constructed for the National Guard Division which will accommodate about 12,000 enlisted men and about 650 officers.

"By order of Secretary of War.

"ADJUTANT GENERAL."

From this time all people of Porto Rico know that the troops were to be trained in Porto Rico and there was much rejoicing. By many, this action was regretted, as it meant a delay in sending Porto Rico's quota to camp and all seemed to be anxious to get into training as soon as possible. This was especially so with the men being called for service.

Soon after this cable was received, a force from the Quartermaster General's office arrived and work on the camp was commenced, and it was expected that the camp would be ready to receive the men by May 1st, 1918. Material and lumber failed to arrive, which caused such delay that the camp was not ready to receive the men until the 20th of June, 1918.

A site had been selected in the municipality of San Juan, on the island of Santurce, on a site, a beautiful cocoanut grove, laying on a point of land bordering the Martín Peña Caño, bounded on three sides by the caño and marshy lands, which made it easy to separate from the residence portion of Santurce. A more beautiful spot could not have been found for such a camp.

While Camp "Las Casas" was being constructed the large building, generally know as Infantry Barracks, or under the old Spanish name of "Cuartel de Ballajá," was being put in condition to be used as the base hospital, and to this post was sent the first contingent of the Porto Rico quota.

Major W. F. Lippitt, M. R. C., in command of Base Hospital, in view of instruction he had received from Washington, made a

request, under date of March 21st, for fifteen men from the draft, with the following qualifications: pharmacist or clerks and stenographers with a knowledge of English.

As no orders had been received by the Governor from the Provost Marshal General, calling for those men, the following cable, dated March 23rd, was sent:

McINTYRE,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

Please transmit:

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL:

Number 23: Commanding officer, Base Hospital, San Juan, requested on the 13th from Washington fifteen enlisted men for duty at hospital and received the following cable: "Retel thirteenth two noncommissioned officers ordered from Panama, other enlisted personnel should be secured from draft. Gorgas." In view of said cable he requests me to furnish fifteen drafted men. Please advise.

(Sgd.) ARTHUR YAGER,
Governor of Porto Rico.

In reply to the above cable, on April 3rd the following cable was received:

WASHINGTON, *April 2nd, 1918.*

YAGER,
San Juan.

By authority of the Secretary of War, Provost Marshal General requests we transmit the following:

No. E-395: Referring to telegram from your office of 23rd ult., you are authorized to furnish fifteen men from draft in your territory for Base Hospital, San Juan. Distribution of call among local boards left to your discretion. Selective Service Regulations control except that mobilization papers prescribed in form sixty-one should be used.

(Sgd.) McINTYRE.

The call for these fifteen men was made from the local boards of San Juan, Ponce, Mayagüez, Aguadilla, Yauco and Guánica, and the men arrived at Base Hospital on the 19th of April and were the first men drafted in Porto Rico, under the Selective Service Law. The press all over the Island had published notices of the call for those men and when they passed through the streets of San Juan, to the Base Hospital, from their appearance, they certainly seemed to have caught the spirit and felt proud that they were the first in Porto Rico called to defend their country's flag.

The delay in getting those men to Base Hospital, after call had been made, was on account of selecting the men to fit the qualifications required.

As soon as these men were received, the commanding officer, Base Hospital, requested to be furnished with 150 men more and as no authority has been received, the following cable was sent, under date of April 20, 1918.

McIntyre,
War Department,
Washington.

Please transmit:
Provost Marshal General,
Washington.

No. 24: Commander Base Hospital, San Juan, has requested to be furnished with 150 men from draft by authority of the Secretary of War under the following endorsement of the Adjutant General dated April 5: If enough volunteer enlistments can not be obtained the names and addresses of suitable registered men should be submitted to this office with a view to their induction, giving order and serial numbers of each man and designation of his "local board." If this procedure is followed, men can not be delivered immediately. It is recommended that authority be given to furnish these men under procedure outlined in your cable number E-395, giving authority to furnish fifteen men to base hospital.

(Sgd.) Yager,,
Governor of Porto Rico.

On May 10th, in reply to the above, the following cable was received:

Washington, D. C.

Yager,
San Juan.

No. E-979: Reference your cable April 20th, you are authorized to furnish one hundred men from draft in your territory for Base Hospital, San Juan. Distribution of call among local boards left to your discretion. Old selective service regulations control except that mobilization papers prescribed in form sixty-one should be used. Preparing mobilization papers use call number five hundred forty-four.

(Sgd.) E. H. Crowder.

The call was issued May 27th, and these men to be selected under the following qualifications: carpenters, plumbers, electricians, chauffeurs, and auto mechanics; cooks and bakers, tailors, shoemakers, laundry men, painters, stablemen, laboratory chemists, clerks and storekeepers; typewriters and stenographers, and hospital attendents.

The men began arriving at Base Hospital on May 30th, and the general average seemed to be well selected but unfortunately, some local boards did not have the classes ordered and sent other men in their places.

On May 31st the following letter was received from Maj. P. B. Connolly, M. C., in command at Base Hospital:

U. S. ARMY BASE HOSPITAL, *May 31st, 1918.*

From: The Commanding Officer.
To: Adjutant General of Porto Rico.
Subject: Selected Men for Base Hospital Service.

1. It was my understanding that men selected for service in Base Hospital would be possessed of special qualifications for this work, or would be high-class general men, capable of taking training in base hospital work.

2. Of the twenty examined by me this morning two were push-cart peddlers and two were men of indefinite or no occupation.

3. It was also my understanding that these men were not only to be selected by their local boards, but that they must also be acceptable to me. It goes without saying, that if there is to be any real selection, push-cart peddlers and men of no definite occupation without special qualifications are not suitable men for base-hospital work. In addition, one selected man, Comacho, is, I believe, temperamentally unfit for a sanitary soldier.

(Sgd.) P. B. CONNOLLY,
Major, M. R. C.

To which I replied as follows:

June 1st, 1918.

From: The Adjutant General of Porto Rico.
To. Maj. P. B. Connolly, Commanding Officer.
Subject: Selected men for Base Hospital.

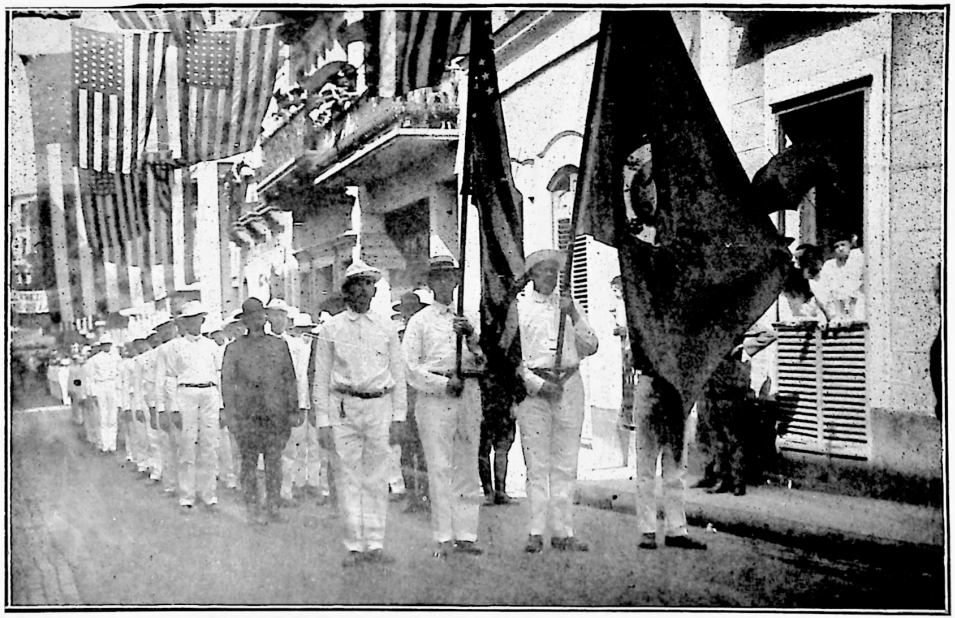
1. Replying to yours of the 31st ult., regarding the quality of men which are being received for the Base Hospital, I beg to refer you to letter of Major Peet, under date of May 13, to this office, submitting list of vocations desired by the Base Hospital and in accordance with said request the local boards of the Island were advised to send to Base Hospital the men requested in Major Peet's letter, as far as it was practicable.

2. Each local board was requested to furnish this office with list of men suitable for the positions required in the letter referred to, from the lists submitted by the local boards, this office directed the local boards to send the men which they had available, specifying the position which the registrant was to occupy.

3. From the lists sent out the total number of carpenters was selected, the total number of plumbers, total number of electricians, as many chauffeurs as were available, cooks and bakers, total number of tailors, shoemakers, laundry clerks, sign painters, stablemen and laboratory assistants. But the other three specified, that is, clerks and storekeepers, stenographers and typewriters and male nurses, were not in sufficient numbers to order the full compliment. The clerks and storekeepers, typewriters and stenographers were bunched, selecting clerks and storekeepers to fill the deficiency of stenographers, when male nurses or *practicantes* were not available, clerks were requested in their stead.

4. Therefore, the local boards should have furnished a fairly good set of men, in accordance with your call.

5. If upon examination you find that any of the men sent to Base Hos-



Parade of the "Home Guard", Fourth-of-July celebration, organized during the war.

pital are unfit for the work for which they were intended, if they have passed the physical examination, I would suggest that, if you so desire, you can reject them, and note on the examination certificate "temporarily unfit for service." In this manner, they can be again sent for other duties when the other quotas are called.

(Sgd.) JOHN A. WILSON,
Adjutant General of Porto Rico.

While these one hundred men were being received at Base Hospital we were delivering two hundred men to Camp "Las Casas" under instructions from Washington, in accordance with a cable received on May 18th which reads as follows:

YAGER, WASHINGTON.

San Juan.

You are hereby called upon to furnish two hundred men from draft in your territory to report to Commanding officer, Camp "Las Casas," San Juan, Porto Rico. Distribution of the call among the local boards left to your discretion. Old regulations control except that mobilization papers prescribed in form sixty-one should be used. In preparing mobilization papers use call number five sixty-seven.

(Sgd.) CROWDER.

This cable was in reply to one sent by the Governor of Porto Rico, at the request of the Commanding Officer, Camp "Las Casas," requesting authority to induct two hundred men.

In the delivery of the one hundred men to Base Hospital and the two hundred men for Camp "Las Casas," some of the men intended for Camp "Las Casas" were received and accepted by the Base Hospital, and men intended for Base Hospital were received and accepted by Camp "Las Casas."

This made some mix up in the records, but the error was discovered and the induction papers changed to correspond and the local boards so notified.

The two hundred men delivered to Camp "Las Casas" were selected to secure twelve cooks, six chauffeurs, and twelve teamsters, stenographers and typewriters.

The remaining to be able to read and write and of good physique in order to make noncommissioned officers.

These three hundred and fifteen men had been delivered to camp and the board had examined enough to fill the full quotas, and were only waiting for the camp to be completed.

On April 26, the following cable was received:

WASHINGTON.

YAGER,

San Juan.

No. E–570: The following information by cable is desired:

What is the progress of the draft in Porto Rico? When can S. S. R.

Parade of the "Home Guard", Fourth-of-July celebration, organized during the war.

(meaning Selective Service Regulations—new regulations being used in the States) be put into effect and what are the prerequisite steps for this office to take? Can you mobilize your entire first net quota in June? If not, advise how many you can mobilize in June and date for remainder.

(Sgd.) CROWDER.

The Governor replied promptly as follows:

MCINTYRE,
War Department,
Washington.

Please transmit:
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

No. 25: Replying yours E-570, the entire first net quota for Porto Rico is ready and can be mobilized during June. Selective-service regulations and forms have been translated and are in press. Recommend that selective-service regulations not be put in force in Porto Rico until first quota has been sent to camp, for fear of confusing local boards. First quota will have to be mobilized under old rules and regulations on account of printed forms and local boards' familiarity with same, and not knowing requirements of mobilization under selective service regulations.

(Sgd.) YAGER,
Governor of Porto Rico.

The local boards had finished examination of the first quota some time before this, and had been waiting for orders to send men to camp.

During this long wait, after men had been examined and held for service, a large number of men had changed their residence. Some moving to other parts of the Island and some going to the States, so that when the call was finally made, there were many who failed to present themselves on the day called, but all of these men finally reported with the exception of 129.

On June 12th, the following cable was received:

WASHINGTON.

YAGER,
San Juan.

The Provost Marshal General requests that we transmit the following:

No. E-1495: You are hereby called upon to furnish all remaining men in your first quota, 12,468 men to report to the Commanding Officer, Camp "Las Casas", San Juan, Porto Rico, 6,000 of these men should report on June 20th and the remainder on July 1st. Old regulations control except that mobilization papers described in form 61 should be used in preparing mobilization papers use call number 676 and consult Commanding Officer, Camp "Las Casas", in regard to details cable this office July third report of mobilization acknowledge.

(Sgd.) CROWDER.

In accordance with instructions contained in the above cable I consulted with Col. Orval P. Townshend, Commanding Officer, Camp "Las Casas," and we agreed upon a schedule to send men to Camp "Las Casas" at the rate of three hundred a day. This was as fast as quarters could be finished to receive them.

The transportation of these men to camp was a problem to be worked out. The transportation facilities in Porto Rico are not very adequate for transporting large bodies of men, especially from the interior of the Island. The railroad runs from Carolina on the north around the western end of the Island to Ponce and then on to Guayama. But even here the distance from Guayama to San Juan is so great by rail that most of the travel between these two sections is by other conveyance than the railroad; but in case of movement of large body of troops, of course, the railroad could be used: but during the mobilization of the troops for Camp "Las Casas" the quotas from the local board in the section of Guayama and Ponce, were cut into small daily groups and in this manner, they were easily handled by the automobile transportation from these sections. Between Ponce and San Juan the railroad was used entirely. The municipalities lying in the interior along the railroad section would arrange automobile or auto truck transportation to the nearest point on the railroad and use the railroad from this point to Camp "Las Casas."

Only 28 of the local boards had railroad connection, so that other means of transportation, had to be provided for the other local boards. The rules of the Quartermaster General required that transportation requests be issued for transportation of troops and these requests should be forwarded to Washington for payment: it was impossible to mobilize the 12,833 men under these conditions.

The Governor wrote to Washington, some weeks before the date for mobilization in Porto Rico, requesting that the Quartermaster General allow the camp quartermaster to make payments for transportation and meal tickets. The Quartermaster General refused to make exceptions for Porto Rico and the request of the Governor was not granted. The transportation requests and meal tickets must be sent to Washington for collection. When this information was received the time when mobilization was to begin was now very short, and I was certain that the mobilization would fail, unless prompt payment could be made for transportation and meals. The Governor cabled the Provost Marshal General to request the

Quartermaster General to reconsider his action and allow payments to be made in Porto Rico. The Quartermaster General refused to reconsider, so we were to mobilize the best we could; but I felt sure it would be a failure.

The local board, who had no railroad connections, were instructed to make arrangements for the transportation of their men by the most available means obtainable and at the same time at as low a cost as possible.

The quotas from each local board were divided into small groups in order that transportation might be more easily secured, as I realized it would be almost impossible to send large bodies of men at one time. Some local boards sent men by motor trucks, some hired jitney autos, others hired private autos, and, in some municipalities, where autos were not for hire, the private owner of automobiles furnished their machines to take the men to camp. Every one seemed to be ready to give assistance, but I knew this was only temporary and that unless prompt payments could be made the mobilization of the troops would fail.

The mobilization commenced on the 20th of June and as scheduled the exact number of men called for arrival at camp that day, with the exception of one group which did not arrive until next morning on account of the auto in which they were coming having broken down. They began arriving early in the morning and continued to arrive until late at night, quite a number coming on the night train from Ponce and stations on the railroad between Ponce and San Juan.

The Personnel Officer at Camp "Las Casas" with his staff worked all day receiving the men; all work being new, the examinations and making of records, went very slowly at first, and when night came quite a number of men had not been passed and more men were arriving. After consultation with the Commanding Officer and explaining the difficulty of transportation and not being able to get all men in camp each day before six o'clock in the evening, it was arranged to organize a detention camp and held over, in said camp, all men whose papers had not been passed on before six o'clock each day until the following day, and also, all men who arrived during the night went direct to this detention camp for food and lodging. The office of the Adjutant General of Porto Rico and the officers at Camp "Las Casas" worked in perfect harmony in getting the men into camp. I was at camp daily to see that the men had arrived as planned.

The schedule of the call had been furnished the Personnel Officer at Camp and he knew exactly what number of men to expect each day from each local board, and the schedule worked out perfectly. The number of men called for arrival daily, in accordance with the schedule, and no trouble was experienced until about the fourth day when the owner of the automobiles came to the office of the Adjutant General of Porto Rico and presented the transportation requests for payment and when advised that they would have to be sent to Washington for collection they refused to make any more trips.

I felt keenly the responsability of the successful termination of the mobilization of the Porto Rican troops and felt mortified to see it fail. I thought of many plans to carry it through. One was to tray to secure army trucks from Camp "Las Casas" but upon investigation I learned that all trucks were so busy that none could be spared. As far as the railroad was concerned transportation was all right. They could send the requests to Washington and await payment, but the truck and automobile owners could not wait collection from Washington. They did not have capital to operate while waiting for payment from there. The railroad could only carry about 40 per cent of the 12,833 men; all the balance must come by other kind of transportation.

Finally, after thinking over many plans, I approached the Manager of the San Juan Branch of the National City Bank of New York, and explained to him the situation, and asked him if he could help us out in any way. After going over the matter carefully he decided that he would make payment on the transportation requests up to a limited amount and send the requests to Washington for collection, provided that I could arrange to give the Bank a guarantee against any loss the Bank might sustain in the collections. The Bank would make no charge for collections but only charge regular cost of the exchange.

I had a conference with the Governor and the guarantee, satisfactorily to the Bank, was furnished. All holders of transportation requests and meal tickets when approved by the Adjutant General of Porto Rico were sent to the National City Bank where they were cashed. This relieved the situation and the mobilization continued without interruption.

The Governor, then, cabled Washington what had been done and insisted on the War Department making arrangements to make payments more promptly than could possibly be done through

Washington. On the 9th of July the Commanding Officer, Camp "Las Casas," received instructions, by cable, to have his Camp Quartermaster, Capt. L. D. Barr, make payments for transportation and meals after men were inducted.

The Bank continued to cash, under arrangements with the Camp Quartermaster, all tickets when approved by the Adjutant General of Porto Rico and this arrangement was continued during the whole of the mobilization, and no further trouble was experienced in this direction.

The transportation and meals cost $54,032.03 for 17,716 men—$3.05 per man. Transportation cost $43,027.46, an average of $2.43 per man. Meals and lodging cost $11,004.57, an average of $0.63 per man sent to camp. (See table Page 158.)

The beginning of the mobilization of the troops was a gala day for Porto Rico. When the first contingent would leave a local board the whole town would turn out to bid them good-bye and see them off on their journey. Many towns made it a holiday in honor of the first men leaving for camp, and in many cases committees were appointed to accompany the first soldiers from the town to Camp "Las Casas." The whole town would be decorated with American flags, and autos of the committee, as well as the vehicle transporting the men, would be decorated with bunting and American flags, and the name of the local board from which they were sent, would be conspicuously displayed. The ladies of the towns made and presented to each soldier, as he left the local board, a small bag with the name of the municipality painted or worked on it, containing comb, brush, tooth brush, needles and thread or other small useful things. The patriotism of the people was high.

I received many such telegrams as this:

"We or I request the honor of furnishing transportation for the first group of men from this municipality to Camp 'Las Casas' gratis."

These telegrams were sent by merchants or individuals of the small municipalities who have trucks to do their own handling, and several of them brought the first groups from their local boards.

In one municipality the residents who had automobiles furnished their machines to transport the soldiers and collected for the transportation, at the regular rate, and gave the money collected to the soldiers they had transported.

The mobilization of the first quota of 12,833 had just begun when the following cable was received:

WASHINGTON, *June 25th, 1918.*

YAGER,
San Juan.

No. 1668: A call will probably be made upon your territory during September for 15,000 men in addition to your first quota now being mobilized. Select these men under old regulations and advise if you will be ready to deliver same during September.

(Sgd.) CROWDER.

The following reply was made by cable:

SAN JUAN, *June 27th, 1918.*

MCINTYRE,
War Department,
Washington.
Please transmit:
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

No. 33: Referring to cablegram from your office of 25th inst. number 1668 if prompt advise is given as to the call so that the necessary forms may be printed and if the Surgeon General will assign medical officers from the Medical Reserve Corps to assist the local boards where necessary in making physical examinations we can furnish the 15,000 men required during September.

(Sgd.) YAGER,
Governor of Porto Rico.

July 6th the following cable was received:

YAGER,
San Juan.

No. E-1723: Referring yours June 27th, instruct local boards to proceed at once with selection and preparation for mobilization of 15,000 men. This entire number will not be called in September but a portion thereof will probably be called in September and each succeeding month thereafter. Consult with Commanding Officer, Camp "Las Casas," in regard to medical officers. Acknowledge.

(Sgd.) CROWDER.

Immediately on receipt of this cable, the quotas assigned to each local board was worked out. (See table and instructions given on July 24 to all local boards to call the quotas assigned to them and begin examinations at once.) Page 159.

We found much difficulty in securing the service of physicians to make examinations. So many young physicians had joined the Army, that some local boards had no physician at all. The Commanding Officer, Camp "Las Casas," was called on the help and

he detailed as many medical officers from camp and base hospital as could be spared to act as medical examiners of the local boards where needed.

The work of the examination in many of the local boards was quite slow on account of lack of medical examiners, even with medical officers from Camp "Las Casas." Each local board required two medical examiners and several of the local boards had none. So the medical officers from Camp had to be assigned to two or more boards. Nevertheless, the examinations were carried out quite satisfactorily and all local boards were ready to make delivery of men in September.

May 20th, 1916, Congress passed an Act (Joint Resolution) providing:

"That all male persons, citizens of the United States or residing in the United States, who have since the 5th day of June, 1917, and on or before the day set for registration by proclamation by the President, attain the age of 21 years, shall be subject to registration in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the President.

"That all such persons when registered shall be liable to military service and to draft under the terms of said Act approved May 18th, 1917, and under such regulations as the President may prescribe not inconsistent with the terms of said Act."

Under authority of said Act of May 20, 1918, the President, on the 11th of June, 1918, issued a proclamation, fixing the 5th day of July, 1918, as registration day in Porto Rico.

Under the rules and regulations prescribed by the President, the registration in Porto Rico was to be carried out by the local boards and on the 5th day of July, 1918, there were registered in Porto Rico, by the local boards: 10,744 men. This making a total registration under the Selective Service Law for Porto Rico of 120,450 men up to July 6th, 1918.

The drawing, to determine the order in which the men registered on July 5th, 1918, was held in the council chamber of the city hall, San Juan, on the 27th day of September, at 10 o'clock in the morning. There were 1,000 numbers drawn. The first number was drawn at ten o'clock and continued drawing until 12:45 p. m.

The girls from the Girls' Charity School drew the number and the whole arrangement was carried out in exactly the same manner as the drawing in the theatre which took place just one year before, which has been explained heretofore.

The drawing was public, and there were people in the hall watching the drawing from the time it started until it was finished. The Act of Congress authorizing the calling of this class of men provided: "that they should be placed at the bottom of the list of those registered on July 5th, 1917, and should not be called for service until the list of registrants of 1917 had been exhausted." Therefore none of these men were called into service.

The schedule for the mobilization of the first quota provided that the last contingent should reach camp on July 29, 1918, but some difficulty was encountered on account of the quarters at Camp "Las Casas" for colored troops, none being ready; so local boards were instructed that until further notice only white troops would be sent.

On July 9th, the Commanding Officer at Camp "Las Casas," advised me that the quarters for colored troops were so far advanced that colored men might be sent. On the same day the local boards were instructed to send colored men to camp.

On July 25th the Commanding Officer at Camp "Las Casas" requested suspension of the mobilization on account of lack of quarters for the full quota. The mobilization was suspended on July 31. At that time 11,830 men had been delivered.

On August 3rd, 1918 the following cable was sent:

WALCUTT,
War Department,
Washington.

Please transmit:

CROWDER,
Provost Marshal General.

No. 38: Men delivered to Camp "Las Casas", July 31st, 11,830. Mobilization suspended temporarily at request Command for lack of room. Among men delivered there are not sufficient with qualifications for necessary non-commissioned officers. The Commanding Officer requests balance of quota be made by selection, with view of obtaining suitable men for non-commissioned officers. Permission is requested to select balance of suitable men from those being now examined for second quota and be sent to camp to complete first quota.

(Sgd.) ARTHUR YAGER,
Governor of Porto Rico.

August 7th, the following cable was received:

YAGER,
San Juan.

No. E-2130: Retel 38, Permission granted.

CROWDER.

This suspension continued until August 12th, when local boards were given orders to send to camp 50 per cent of the balance of the first quota and to hold the other 50 per cent until further advise.

On August 21st the local boards were ordered to complete their first quota. Eleven thousand eight hundred and thirty men had been sent to camp and 745 had been rejected, leaving 1,748 to be selected.

Local boards were instructed to select men who could read and write, and of good physique. These men were carefully selected and a most excellent body of men were sent to camp.

August 16th, at the request of Commanding Officer at Camp "Las Casas," the following cable was sent:

SAN JUAN.

WALCUTT,
War Department,
Washington.

Please transmit:
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL:

No. 40: Commanding Officer, Camp "Las Casas", has instructions to concentrate 900 men from Porto Rico draft for Porto Rico Regiment, Panama. First quota will be needed to complete regiments now being formed. Request authority to select the men from second draft now being examined.

(Sgd.) YAGER,
Governor of Porto Rico.

Permission was granted and the 900 men were selected and sent to camp on dates from September 19th to 26th.

On October 4th the following cable was sent:

WALCUTT,
War Department,
Washington.

Please transmit:
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

No. 47: Commanding General, Camp "Las Casas", requests to be furnished with 2,000 white men immediately. Authority is requested.

(Sgd.) YAGER,
Governor of Porto Rico.

No reply was received to above cable and the Commanding General at Camp "Las Casas" insisting on the Adjutant General of Porto Rico, to furnish these men immediately.

On October 11th the following cable was sent:

WALCUTT,
War Department,
Washington.

Please transmit:
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

No. 50: Referring to telegram from this office of the 4th inst., No. 47, requesting authority to furnish 2,000 men to Camp "Las Casas". The Commanding General requests immediate authority as men are badly needed to fill vacancies.

(Sgd.) YAGER,
Governor of Porto Rico.

No reply was received from the above cable. The Commanding General at Camp "Las Casas" insisted on these been being called immediately and requested the Adjutant General of Porto Rico to make the call without waiting for authority from Washington, as the men were badly needed for military reasons.

I advised him that under the rules and regulations that authority must come from the Provost Marshal General, before a call could be made, but that I would consult with the Governor of Porto Rico, about the matter. After consultation with the Governor I was instructed by him to make the call, and the following cable was sent:

SAN JUAN, *October 16th, 1918.*

CROWDER,
Provost Marshal General,
Washington.

No. 51: Upon urgent recommendation of General Christman I have authorized calling into Camp "Las Casas", 2,000 men of second quota to fill vacancies caused by sending men to Panama. Christman insists that for military reasons these men should get into training at once. Please wire approval.

(Sgd.) YAGER,
Governor of Porto Rico.

October 18th the following cable was received:

YAGER,
San Juan.

No. E-2837: You are hereby authorized to furnish 2,000 men second quota to report to Commandnig Officer, Camp "Las Casas", San Juan. In preparing mobilization papers use call number A-1481 and consult with Commanding Officer, Camp "Las Casas", regarding details. Cable this Office when mobilization has been completed.

(Sgd.) CROWDER, WALCUTT.

This last call made the total number of men to be sent to Camp

"Las Casas" and Base Hospital 15,733. Seventeen thousand seven hundred and sixteen men were delivered to Camp "Las Casas" and Base Hospital, and 2,773 were rejected, leaving 14,983 men delivered, which completed our first quota and delivered 2,150 on second quota. (See table. Page 156.)

The sending of these cables required some explanations in view of the regular manner of authorizing calls for men to be sent to mobilization camp. As explained by the Provost Marshal General, in his first report is as follows:

"The number of selected men called for, whether in all, or any particular time, and the dates and places of delivery, are questions decided by the War Department proper. When decision is made, the Adjutant General of the Army transmits the order of the Secretary of War to the Provost Marshal General, whose duty it is to see that the orders are carried out."

Under this method, we should have awaited orders from the Provost Marshal General to the Governor of Porto Rico to deliver so many men to such a camp, but the commanding officers in Porto Rico, when they desired men for any purpose from the draft in Porto Rico, in accordance with instruction from Washington, requested the Adjutant General of Porto Rico to make such delivery, furnishing the Adjutant General of Porto Rico with an official copy of such order.

The Governor, not having received instructions from the Provost Marshal General to deliver such men would send a cable requesting authority to make the delivery. This method proved to be very satisfactory in securing men promptly, was continued, and in every case, excepting one, the order of induction was obtained by request.

The induction of men into service who had enlisted in the third officers' training school, caused some violation of the rules, through a misunderstanding of "competent orders."

The Commanding General, Camp "Las Casas," requested the induction into service of all men in the draft age who had enlisted as students in the officers' school, and furnished an official copy of the order to establish such a school. Said order, referring to men within the draft age, reads as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, *June 15, 1918.*

From: The Adjutant General of the Army.
To: Commanding Officer, Officers' Training School, San Juan, P. R.
Subject: Third Officers' Training School in Porto Rico.

1. In accordance with cablegram sent you this date, a Third Officers' Training School will be established at Porto Rico, under the same general regulations which governed the first and second Porto Rican camps, at such time as selection of men can be made and arrangements completed. The duration of the course will be three and one-half months, at the conclusion of which, all students who have demonstrated their qualifications for such, will be appointed up to and including the grade of captain.

2. Civilians within draft age selected to attend the school will be inducted into service in the usual manner; those not of draft age will be enlisted for the duration of the training course, and if not recommended for commission at the close of the training period will be discharged from the service.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Sgd.) W. T. JOHNSON,
Adjutant General.

Upon receipt of the request from the Commanding Officer, Camp "Las Casas," enclosing the above order, I construed this as a competent order for induction, as we were then inducting men into Camp "Las Casas," under a call number and I issued a request to the local boards for the inductions of such registrants, upon request from the Commanding Officer of the Third Officers' Training School, certifying that the registrant was a student in said school. (Although the Selective Service Regulations were not in force in Porto Rico, I applied the procedure of section 150 of said regulations.)

I not only requested the local boards of Porto Rico to induct the men under question, but requested several boards in the states to induct registrants belonging to their boards, citing the authority for the induction (give the contents of the letter establishing the Third Officers' Training School, above stated) and all boards inducted said registrant, excepting one board in Louisiana, which referred the matter of authority to the Provost Marshal General, for advise, and was advised by the Provost Marshal General, by endorsement, that there was no authority for said induction.

Upon receipt of this endorsement of the Provost Marshal General, from the local boards, I realized that we had been inducting these men without authority, but practically all the men in the training school had by this time been inducted under call No. 676. I notified the Commanding Officer at Camp "Las Casas" of the endorsement of the Provost Marshal General and advised him I could not have any more men inducted without orders from the Provost Marshal General.

The Commanding General, Camp "Las Casas," sent a cable to the War Department requesting to have men inducted, and, on

November 4, the Governor received orders to induct these men under call No. X–G.; but upon investigation I found all men had already been inducted under call No. 676. Therefore, there were no inductions under call No. X–G.

The induction of these men required a long time, as many of them did not know the name of their local boards in the States and did not know their order or serial number. It required considerable correspondence and personal interviews with the Commanding Officer of the Third Officers' Training School, to be able to have these men inducted.

There were only 745 rejections at Camp "Las Casas" from the first quota, and a very few from the 900 belonging to the second quota, but when the delivery of the 2,000 men began, more than fifty per cent were rejected at camp, although most of these men had been physically examined by medical officers from Camp "Las Casas," at their local boards before being sent to camp. During the mobilization of the last of the 2,000 it seemed almost impossible to secure men who would be acceptable to the officers at Camp "Las Casas."

Medical officers from Camp "Las Casas" reexamined 150 registrants at one local board who had previously been examined by the medical officers of said board and held for service. All were rejected but fifty, and these fifty were sent to camp and 26 of the fifty were rejected at camp and returned to their local boards.

At another local board, 90 men who had been examined by the medical examiner of said board and held for service were reexamined by a medical officer from Camp "Las Casas" at the office of the local board and all rejected but three, and those three were sent to camp and all three rejected there and returned to their local boards. Many other local boards fared in about the same proportion.

I protested to the Commanding General at Camp "Las Casas" against this wholesale rejection, and stated that these men were being examined at the local boards in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the President for physical examinations.

The Chief of Staff replied that he did not care what the rules and regulations provided; that he knew what class of men he wanted, and instructions had been given to the medical officer making the examinations at camp to accept only this class of men.

Section 177. The Selective Service Regulations provide:

"When any selected man, prior to acceptance, is rejected at mobilization

camp, the Commanding Officer thereof shall promptly notify his local board of the fact, cause (stating at length details) and date of rejection, of Form 1029-A, and the Provost Marshal General on Form 1029-B."

I had examined many of Forms 1029-A filled out at Camp "Las Casas," and returned to local boards where men had been rejected, with the cause of rejection stated as "Mentally unfit," "Lack of moral understanding," "Poor eye sight," "Enemia," "Poor physique," and in many cases simply the letters S. C. D.

In one case of "Poor eye sight" I examined the card in the office of the personnel officer of one registrant before it was returned to the local board, and the report of examination by the same officer who rejected him showed his eye sight to be normal, 20-20, yet he was rejected for poor eye sight.

I called the matter to the attention of the Chief of Staff at Camp "Las Casas," and called his attention to Section 177, Selective Service Regulations, and requested that cause of rejection be stated in detail at length, for the information of the local board.

My last interview with the Commanding General regarding the large rejections at Camp "Las Casas" was on the 10th of November, 1918, and I advised him at that time that I would suspend inductions until I could advise the Provost Marshal General, by cable, regarding the large number of rejections at camp. That I could not take the responsibility to continue sending men to camp when such a large per cent was being rejected, and especially so, when the same men had been passed on and accepted by medical officer from Camp "Las Casas." The cost of transportation to camp and return was too heavy and I would have to have instructions from the Provost Marshal General regarding the matter, but cable advise was received the 12th of November of the signing of the Armistice and stopping of mobilization, and, therefore, the said cable to the Provost Marshal General was not sent.

In some other cases, men were inducted into service by their local board and sent to Camp "Las Casas," and some after examination, and others before, were told to return to their homes; they were not needed. One of the local boards advised me of this matter, and I investigated the case and learned from the personnel officer at Camp "Las Casas" that about sixty men had been returned in this manner, by order of the Chief of Staff. The induction papers were returned to the local boards, some weeks after the men had left camp, without any explanations. The papers were just as they had been sent by the board, except in some

cases camp records, such as finger prints, physical examination, etc., were included with them. The local boards were never notified what disposition was made of these men.

I wrote the following letter:

SAN JUAN, P. R., *December 28, 1918.*

From: John A. Wilson, Adjutant General of Porto Rico.
To: Commanding General, Camp "Las Casas", P. R.
Subject: Records of rejected men.

1. Several of the local boards have returned to this office records of registrants who were sent to Camp "Las Casas" inducting them into military service and the induction was not completed by the military officer at Camp "Las Casas". These records being returned by the personnel adjutant without giving the reasons of their failure to complete the induction.

2. Will you please advise the cause of the return of these records to local boards?

(Sgd.) JOHN A. WILSON,
Major, Adjutant General of Porto Rico.

A reply was received from the Commanding General stating "that no colored men had been asked for and none wanted." This may be true, but under the regulations there is a way to dispose of such cases.

These men were legally inducted into service of the United States by their local boards, under rules and regulations prescribed by the President, and reported to Camp "Las Casas," and have never been properly rejected or discharged from the service. After a man is inducted by his local board, there are only two methods, under the rules and regulations prescribed by the President, to separate him from the service:

1st. By rejection at camp before he has been accepted and his local board and the Provost Marshal General so notified, and

2nd. By discharge after being accepted.

Neither was done in these cases.

The local boards were not notified of the rejections and the records of the local boards now show that these men have been inducted into service and sent to camp and were not rejected. Nineteen cases of the uncompleted records were forwarded to this office by the local boards and were transmitted to the Provost Marshal General. As these men now stand they were called for service by their local boards, sent to camp and they have no discharge or other evidence to show that they ever reported to camp and, as I understand it, from the personnel officer, there are no records in Camp "Las Casas" that these men have ever reported to camp,

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and, under the rules and regulations, they are deserters from the Army, having been inducted, not discharged, and absent from camp.

Under the Act of Congress, approved August 31st, 1918, amending the Selective Service Law, all male persons in the United States who have reached their eighteenth birthday and have not reached their forty sixth birthday, on date to be fixed by the President, are subject to registration, and all male citizens and all male persons, not alien enemies, who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, are subject to draft into the military service of the United States.

Under date of August 31st, 1918, the President prescribed regulations for registration of all male persons in the United States between the ages of 18 and 45 years, to be held at such dates as the President may fix by proclamation, and

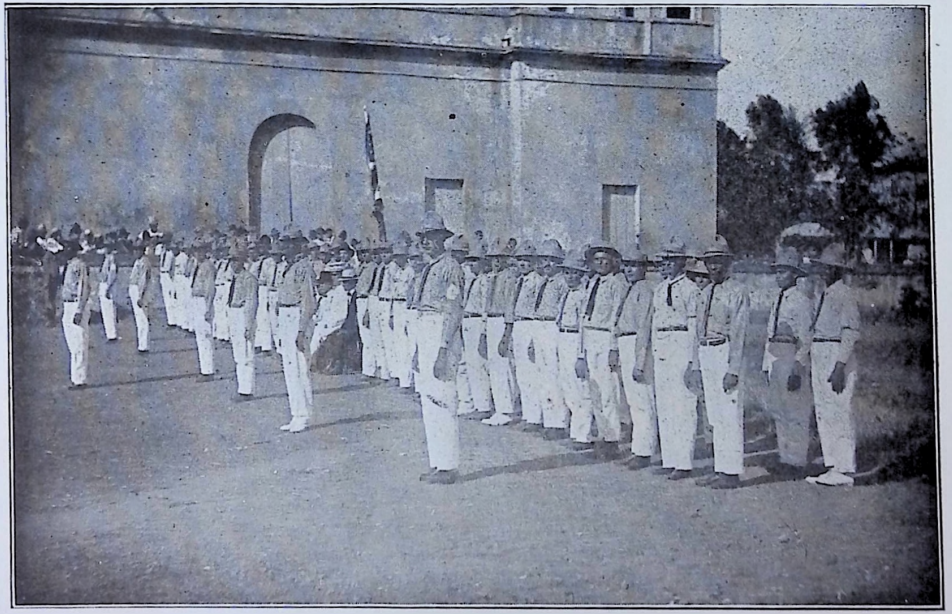
On the 10th of October, the President issued a proclamation fixing the 26th day of October, 1918, as registration day for the territory of Porto Rico, and under date of October the 16th the Governor of Porto Rico issued a proclamation, publishing the Proclamation of the President calling upon all male persons in Porto Rico between the ages of 18 and 46, to present themselves on the 26th day of October, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 9 p. m., at the places designated by the local boards for registration, and submit to registration by the agent selected by the respective local boards.

The regulations for this registration were different from the regulations for the 5th of July, 1917, as the local boards constituted the local machinery for conducting the registration.

The members of the boards had gained valuable experience from the other two registrations and the whole machinery worked very much more smoothly than during the former registration.

During the first registration the residents of each *barrio* were assigned to a certain registration place, and on account of the population not being known some places had too many and other places had too few registrars; and on account of this some places were busy all day and did not finish until after midnight, while some places finished early in the day.

During the last registration, a registrant could go to any registration place within the municipality and register. In this manner all registration places were fairly busy all day; but all had finished before 9 o'clock, the hour fixed for closing by the proclamation of the President. During the day there were registered



Home Guard of Naguabo.

in Porto Rico 117,304 men. Very few applied to the boards for registration after the first day. So it was thought that, practically, every male person in Porto Rico, between the ages of 18 and 46 registered on the 26th of October.

The drawing of these registrants was never made in Porto Rico. Lists were being prepared for the holding of the drawing when the following cable was received:

WASHINGTON, *November 17, 1918.*

YAGER,

San Juan.

No. D–751: My letter November sixth, authorized you to conduct a drawing to determine the order of liability of persons registered pursuant to President's proclamation of October 10th, namely, those registered on October 26th or thereafter. In view of the signing of Armistice, disregard instructions contained in this letter, unless drawing has already been held, and take no action in respect selection of physical examination of those registrants or registrant of previous registration.

Acknowledge.

(Sgd.) CROWDER.

The total cost of the three registrations in Porto Rico, to the Federal Government for pay of registrars, was three hundred and ninety-two dollars ($392.00). No member of the registration or local boards accepted any pay for their services, and very few registrars charged for their services.

During the first registration five registrars in Carolina, eleven registrars in Loíza, four registrars in Moca, ten registrars in Guánica, two registrars in Juncos, and eight registrars in Naranjito, charged for their services, amounting to one hundred and forty-four dollars ($144.00.)

All other registrars throughout the Island rendered their services without pay.

During the second registration, July 5, 1918, five registrars at Guánica, two at Isabela, and four at Mayagüez, charged for their services, amounting to forty-four dollars ($44.00.)

During the third registration, October 26, 1918, nine registrars at Loíza, seventeen at Moca, six in Arecibo, two in Guaynabo, and seventeen in Mayagüez, charged for their services, amounting to two hundred and four dollars ($204.00.)

During the physical examination of the men for the second quota, the local boards received a circular letter from the Provost Marshal General, suggesting the appointment of a number of men in each municipality, to be known as "Board of Instructions."

The duty of said board would be to address the men who had been held for service, as often as convenient, explaining to them the duty of a soldier, the pleasant side of camp life, the Insurance Act, the allotment to be made by the Government for the support of the dependent families of the soldiers and fit them to go to camp with a better spirit.

The local boards found no difficulty in securing suitable men for this work and the talks given by these boards were most valuable to the men. In San Juan, the Hon. Emilio del Toro, Justice of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, and the Hon. Cayetano Coll Cuchí, Member of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, gave talks, and in other towns men well known gave their services for this work.

The local boards were also advised that where there was a military organization to request the registrants to attend the drills and learn as much of the military drill as possible between the time they were held for service and when they would be sent to camp.

Soon after the United States entered the war, there was an organization formed in many of the municipalities of Porto Rico known as the "Home Guard." Nearly every municipality in Porto Rico had its organization. The purpose of the organization was to prepare its members for the defense of the homes in case of emergency. The "Home Guard" gave military training to its members and after the organization had been completed, the Governor of Porto Rico issued an executive order recognizing the "Home Guard of Porto Rico," and putting it on a legal basis.

At the time of the organization in San Juan, the first municipality to organize, the First Officers' Training Camp had just been completed and the students had been commissioned as officers in the United States Army. These officers had very little to do except practice, as the drafted men had not been called to camp, and the commanding officer of the military forces in Porto Rico detailed some of these officers to give military instructions to the "Home Guard" of San Juan.

This proved so successful and valuable, both to the officers and the "Home Guard" that other officers were detailed to give instructions to the Home Guard organizations of other municipalities and within a short time there were splendid organizations of "Home Guards" in the municipalities of San Juan, Bayamón, Vega Baja, Manatí, Barceloneta, Arecibo, Utuado, Mayagüez, San Germán,

The Adjutant General of Porto Rico, Major John A. Wilson, and Officers of the Home Guard of San Juan, Roberto H. Todd, José Portilla, William Salvá, Jorge Villar and Francisco de A. Del Valle, Captains; Angel Rengel, Esteban Goenaga and J. A. Rosas, First Lieutenants; Pablo Berga, Ramón Fernández Náter, Pedro Acevedo González and Jorge Felices, Second Lieutenants.

Yauco, Guánica, Peñuelas, Ponce, Guayama, Arroyo, Aibonito, Cayey, Humacao, Naguabo, Fajardo, Aguas Buenas and Caguas.

These organizations paraded in San Juan during the celebration on the 4th of July, 1918, more than fifteen hundred men being in line thus making a most creditable showing.

The local boards requested these organizations to give military instructions to the registrants who had been held for service, in accordance with the suggestions of the Provost Marshal General in his circular letter. All men as they were called and held for service were advised to go to the drill being held by the "Home Guard." The instructions given by these organizations were under the manual used by the War Department.

The Commanding Officer at Camp "Las Casas" detailed officers from the camp to inspect these drills and give correct instructions.

There were about 17,000 men held for service by the local boards of Porto Rico for the second quota, and 7,318 of these men were taking military instructions from the "Home Guard" organizations, some companies drilling nightly. These 7,318 men had been taught military discipline and drills, and I believe a large proportion of them were able, when they would reach camp, to take a squad and drill them correctly.

Any officer at Camp "Las Casas" can testify to the value of these instructions—Photo on page 72, Home Guard of San Juan. On page 88 is the company at Naguabo. These men are mostly agricultural laborers, and most of them have gone to Camp "Las Casas."

On page 96 is the company from the Post of Ponce. These men are mostly the laboring class living at the Playa of Ponce, and have been held for service. They are being drilled by the officers of the "Home Guard."

These two companies represent the class of men sent to Camp "Las Casas," but they have improved immensely since they began taking military training.

Many peculiar conditions existed in Porto Rico, which the local and district boards were called to pass upon, which did not exist in any other part of the United States, regarding the status of its citizens.

The treaty of peace between the United States and Spain provides:

"Spanish subjects, natives of the Peninsula, residing in the territory over which Spain by the present treaty relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty, may

remain in such territory or may remove therefrom, retaining in either event all their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property or of its proceeds; and they shall have the right to carry on their industry, commerce and profession, being subject in respect thereof to such laws as are applicable to other foreigners. In case they remain in the territory they may preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain by making, before a court of record, within a year from the date of the exchange of ratification of this treaty, a declaration of their decision to preserve such allegiance; in default of which declaration they shall be held to have renounced it and to have adopted the nationality of the territory in which they may reside. 'The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress.' ''

The Act of Congress approved April 12, 1900, "temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," provides:

"That all inhabitants continuing to reside therein who were Spanish subjects on the 11th day of April, 1899, and then resided in Porto Rico, and their children born subsequent thereto, shall be deemed and held to be citizens of Porto Rico, and as such entitled to the protection of the United States, except such as shall have elected to preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain on or before the 11th day of April, 1900, in accordance with the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Spain entered into on the 11th day of April, 1899; and they, together with such citizens of the United States as may reside in Porto Rico, shall constitute a body politic under the name of 'The People of Porto Rico' with governmental powers as hereinafter conferred."

This Act, it will be noted, does not confer American citizenship on the inhabitants of Porto Rico who were Spanish subjects prior to the signing of the treaty, but constitutes them citizens of Porto Rico; but, the Act of Congress approved March 2, 1917, provides that all citizens of Porto Rico, as defined by Section 7 of the Act of April twelve, nineteen hundred, "temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," and all native inhabitants of Porto Rico who were temporarily absent from that Island on April 11, 1899, and have since returned and are permanently residing in that Island, and are not citizens of any foreign country, are hereby declared, and shall be deemed and held to be, citizens of the United States; provided, that any person hereinbefore described may retain his present political status by making a declaration, under oath, of his decision to do so within six months of the taking effect of this Act before the district court in the district in which he resides.

The treaty and the two Acts of Congress made two classes of citizens in Porto Rico, viz., citizens of Porto Rico and citizens of

the United States, for there were about two hundred persons in Porto Rico who preserved their status as citizens of Porto Rico, and the local and district boards were not uniformly of the opinion that citizens of Porto Rico were subject to military duty. Therefore that question was submitted to the Provost Marshal General for a ruling.

The following cable was his reply:

WASHINGTON, *October 18, 1918.*

YAGER,

San Juan.

Referring to your letter, the Provost Marshal General requests that we transmit the following:

"You may advise the Governor of Porto Rico that the Provost Marshal General rules that citizens of Porto Rico who have declared their intention of not becoming citizens of the United States in accordance with the Act of Congress approved March the second, 1917, are not exempted from military duty under the Selective Service Act, and the native of Porto Rico, not citizens of any foreign country who were temporarily absent from Porto Rico on April 11th, 1899, and have since returned and are permanently residing in Porto Rico, who have declared their intention of not becoming citizens of the United States in accordance with the above Act of Congress, are likewise subject to draft under the Selective Service Act."

(Sgd.) McINTYRE.

The local and districts boards of Porto Rico were notified of the ruling of the Provost Marshal General, and all such citizens were held for service, unless exempted or discharged on other grounds.

There was another class of registrant which cause uniform decisions among the local boards. These were sons of Spaniards born in Porto Rico. Some boards exempted them as being Spanish subjects, other boards held them to be American citizens, and other boards were undecided how to act in these cases and were holding same unpassed on.

The Governor of Porto Rico requested a ruling from the Provost Marshal General as to the class of evidence to be presented by such registrants to prove their exemption.

Under date of November 8, 1917, the Provost Marshal General issued the following ruling:

"Any person born in Porto Rico of Spanish parents, who claims exemption from military service under the Selective Service Law on the ground that he is a Spanish subject, must support such claim by filing, with the proper boards in Porto Rico having jurisdiction, certified copies of the original declaration of parents preserving their allegiance to the Crown of Spain, under the provi-

sions of article 9 of the Treaty of Paris between the United States and Spain, and the exemption boards of Porto Rico shall not accept any other evidence in support of such claim.''

This ruling of the Provost Marshal General was transmitted by circular letter No. 13 to the local and district boards for their information and guidance in passing on this class of claims for exemption.

One registrant, José López García, after he had been sent to Camp ''Las Casas'' through his attorney, Mr. Franck H. Dexter, brought a writ of Habeas Corpus, against Col. Orval P. Townshend, Commanding Officer, Camp ''Las Casas,'' to be released from camp.

The case came up for hearing before the Hon. Peter J. Hamilton, Judge of the United States District Court for Porto Rico, and the Court upheld the findings of the local and district boards and López was returned to camp. Colonel Townshend was represented by Capt. George S. Brengle, 373rd. Infantry, and Lt. Earle T. Fiddler, 374th Infantry.

Another class of registrants gave some trouble to the local boards in passing on claims of exemption, as to the class of evidence that should be accepted. These were claims of exemption on the grounds of being French or Italian subjects, from persons born in Porto Rico. Some presented certificates of the consuls of the respective countries dated many years before, and the boards were undecided how to treat such claims.

The Consul of France, Mr. Ives Du Courthial, and the Consul of Italy, Mr. Ciro Malatrasi, when they learned of the existence of these old certificates, and that many were claiming exemption on the ground of being French and Italian subjects, requested the Adjutant General of Porto Rico to instruct the local boards to only consider certificates, signed by the respective consuls since November 30th, 1917, as proper evidence to prove the claims of being subjects of these countries and not to grant exemption unless such certificates were presented.

Another case, the only one of its kind in Porto Rico, comes under the provision of an Act of Congress approved August 31st, 1918, amending the Selective Service Act, which provides:

''Such draft as herein provided shall be based upon liability to military service of all male citizens and male persons residing in the United States, not alien enemies, who have declared their intention to become citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, both inclusive, and shall take place and be maintained under such regulations as the President may prescribe not incon-

sistent with the terms of this Act; *Provided*, That the President may draft such persons liable to military service of such sequence of ages and at such time or times as he may prescribe; *Provided further, That a citizen or a subject of a country neutral in the present war who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States shall be relieved from liability to military service upon his making a declaration, in accordance with such regulations as the President may prescribe, withdrawing his intention to become a citizen of the United States, which shall operate and be held to cancel his declaration of intention to become an American citizen, and he shall further be debarred from becoming a citizen of the United States.*

Ulpiano Casals Valdés was sent to Camp "Las Casas" by the Local Board of San Juan. He was a subject of Spain, but on the 11th of February, 1916, he declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, before the Judge of the Superior Court of Cook Country, Chicago, Illinois. He claimed exemption from draft when called by the Local Board of San Juan, on the ground of being a Spanish subject. The local board denied his claim and he appealed to the district board. The district board affirmed the findings of the local board and he was sent to camp.

No was a good mechanic and was seen made a non-commissioned officer and put in charge of the machinery of the cold storage plant, at Camp "Las Casas." Under authority of the Act above cited, he withdrew his intention to become a citizen of the United States and was discharged from camp.

The District Board of Porto Rico, granted only one claim of exemption on account of being engaged in industrial and agricultural enterprises. This exemption was granted to Federico Rubert Vidal, on the claim that he was the manager of the sugar factory "San Vicente," the property of Rubert Brothers.

He was called for service by his local board, examined physically and held for service. He then filed a claim with the district board, submitting documents to prove he was manager of "San Vicente" and was engaged in the growing of sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar.

The district board granted the exemption, and in doing so went on record in the following language:

"On the ground that he was engaged in an agricultural and industrial enterprise, and it appears to this district board that the said enterprise is necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or to the maintenance of national interest during the emergency."

Up to the time of the granting of this exemption, the district

board had denied many similar claims, and several appeals had been taken, to the President, from the finding of the district board.

The President reversed the district board in two cases, but, neither of the cases reversed was the person engaged in the growing of cane, or the manufacture of sugar. Both cases were where the person claimed to be engaged in diversified farming (*frutos menores*). The cases reversed were: Thomas Morell Rivera of Camuy and Agustín Chaves Estrada, Isabela.

The language used by the district board in granting the claim of Federico Rubert Vidal opened wide the door for the exemption of those engaged in the growing of cane or the manufacture of sugar. Central "San Vicente" is similar to many other sugar centrals in Porto Rico.

There were quite a number of British subjects registered in Porto Rico under the Selective Service Law, and several of them refused to claim exemption when called for service and were held and sent to camp, even before the signing of the Convention between Great Britain and the United States.

Other interesting cases regarding the Porto Rican registrants were the arrests in New York of registrants belonging to Porto Rico, by the Police Department of New York, and taking them before a local board and having them inducted into service because they could not show their classification card.

The arrest of several Porto Ricans and induction into service in New York were reported to me and after ascertaining that their order number had not been reached, cable request was made to have the registrants released.

The trouble came about by the Selective Service Regulations not being in force in Porto Rico and classification cards not being issued.

The first registration, under the Selective Service Law was held in the continental United States on the 5th of June, 1917, and as the registration would not be held in Porto Rico until the 5th of July of the same year, men within the military age leaving Porto Rico before that date, for the States, would have no evidence that he had registered and if he went before a local board in the States on his arrival and registered by mail, his registration card would not, in all probability, reach his local board in Porto Rico before the date to be fixed for registration. The registration committee, after consulting with the Governor of Porto Rico, decided to let any registrant resident of Porto Rico who was going to the States,

fill out his registration card and leave it with the secretary of the committee, and the secretary was instructed to issue a registration certificate, and all cards would be forwarded to the registration boards the day before registration. This was carried out until the registration was held in Porto Rico, July 5th, 1917. After this date all persons who had registered had their certificate.

On August 23rd, 1917, the Governor of Porto Rico directed, that as a military measure, that no person subject to draft should leave Porto Rico without some good and sufficient reason, and authorized the Adjutant General of Porto Rico to issue a permit to any applicant who could give a good and valid reason for leaving the Island. Under date of August 23, 1917, the Governor wrote the following letter to the various steamship companies doing business with Porto Rico:

SIR:

In connection with the enforcement of the Conscription Act in Porto Rico it becomes necessary that no passage ticket shall be sold to any person within the military age, to-wit, those persons between the ages of 21 and 31 years, to go outside of Porto Rico, unless the interested party shall produce a passport or a permit duly issued by the Governor of Porto Rico, if the party should be leaving the Island for a foreign country, or a permit issued by Mr. John A. Wilson, Adjutant General of Porto Rico, if he should be leaving for the United States or other American territory.

I am, therefore, calling upon you to please adopt such measures as will insure strict compliance with the above instructions, as otherwise I shall be compelled to hold you responsible for any violation thereof.

Relying on your cooperation in this matter, I am

Very respectfully,

ARTHUR YAGER,
Governor of Porto Rico.

After these instructions were issued, any registrant desiring to leave the Island was required to file in the office of the Adjutant General of Porto Rico the following application:

TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF PORTO RICO.

SIR:

I hereby apply for permission to leave Porto Rico temporarily and expect to return to Porto Rico about ———, 1917.

My destination being the city of ———, State of ———, and my address, until further notice to you, of which I agree to advise you promptly if any change is made therein, will be, St. ———, No. ———, city ———.

I am registered in the municipality of ———, Porto Rico. Registration certificate No. ———, serial No. ———. My home adress is ———, Porto Rico. My age being ———.

I agree to return to Porto Rico at my own expense if I am called for

Examination for military service, under the Act of Congress approved May 18, 1917.

I desire to sail on the S. S. ——— of the ——— Company, scheduled to sail from ——— on the ——— day of ——— 19——.

Very respectfully,

——— ———.

This plan seemed to work very well until calls were made for some registrants who were in the States and the local boards were advised by the registrant that he had received the call, but he could not present himself to his board on account of lack of money to pay transportation.

On March 26th, 1918, I advised the local boards that I would not grant permission to any registrant to leave Porto Rico unless the local board of said registrant would recommend the granting of said permit and also recommended to the local boards that in view of the fact that registrants had failed to return from the States when called on account of having no funds, before they would make a recommendation for a permit that the board should require the registrant to give a guarantee to the board that he would return, at his own expense, when called for service.

The local boards adopted the suggestion and required a registrant to file a bond or deposit sufficient cash with the board to pay for transportation when he was called, if he should be.

On June 28th, 1918, I received the following cable:

ADJUTANT GENERAL OF PORTO RICO:

Have many registrants with letters permitting them to leave Porto Rico dated 1917. Wire if permission still holds.

BOARD TWO BRONX,
New York City.

To the above cable the following reply was made by wire:

MCINTYRE,
War Department,
Washington.

Registrants were given permission leave Porto Rico before they were called for physical examination. Some have since been called. Permit is for no specific time, but registrants should ascertain from local boards their status.

ADJUTANT GENERAL OF PORTO RICO.

On July 5th, 1918, the following cable was received:

WASHINGTON.

MR. JOHN A. WILSON,
Adjutant General,
San Juan.

Several Porto Ricans have been arrested in New York because they have

no classification cards. Others are apprehensive of similar fate at any time. These men claim that questionaires had not been distributed in Porto Rico up to time they left there. Please cable me full information.

(Sgd.) CÓRDOVA DÁVILA.

The following cable was sent in reply to the above:

CÓRDOVA DÁVILA,
Washington.

Selective Service Regulations not in force in Porto Rico. Questionaries have not been distributed. Classification cards have not been issued. Many Porto Ricans in the States have been called for service by their local boards and have failed to report.

WILSON,
Adjutant General.

Under date of July 12, 1918, the following cable was received from the Bureau of Insular Affairs:

Several Porto Ricans have been arrested and detained in New York because they could not exhibit classification cards. The Provost Marshal General is requesting director of draft New York City not to detain Porto Rican registrants provided they exhibit registration cards. Suggest that Porto Ricans leaving Porto Rico hereafter who are within the draft age be provided either with permit to leave the Island or official document stating that classification cards have not yet been issued to registrants in Porto Rico.

After July 21, 1918, all registrants leaving Porto Rico were furnished by their local board with the following form of certificate:

[Stamp name of local board]

----------, *191*--.

----------, Serial No.---------, Order No.---------,
[Name of registrant.]

of this local board, has applied for permission to leave Porto Rico, and has agreed keep himself informed of his status with this local board and to return to Porto Rico, at his own expense, at the expiration of this leave, or when called by this local board for military service.

This local board being convinced that----------
[Name of registrant]

will not be called for military service during the proposed absence and his absence will not result in the evasion of, or interfere with the Selective Service Law, this local board hereby grants permission to----------
[Name of registrant]

to go to----------and be absent from Porto Rico until
[Destination]

--------day of----------, 191--, and this permit is void after this date.

The Selective Service Regulations are not in force in Porto Rico, no classification has been made, and therefore no classification cards have been issued. Registration certificates should be recognized as valid.

[Member of local board]

Form A. G. No. 16.

Several of the Porto Rican registrants arrested in New York were sent to Camp Upton, and later transferred to Camp "Las Casas." Some of them claimed to be illegally detained in the military service on the ground that their order number had not been reached and they had not been called for service by their local boards. An investigation was conducted by the officers at Camp "Las Casas" and the claim of some of them proved to be true and they were discharged from the army. These registrants had been inducted by the local boards of New York as deserters and the reward provided for under section 50 was paid to the police officer making the arrest. These men were not deserters in any sense as some of them were in the States with the permission of their local boards and the Adjutant General of Porto Rico and their order number had not been reached.

They could have been arrested at that time probably under the "Work or Fight Rules" as they were probably in the States without employment, but in that case no reward would have been paid, and they were not inducted under that rule.

The Selective Service Regulations were never put in force in Porto Rico; only certain portion thereof as specified in the following cable:

WASHINGTON.

YAGER,

San Juan.

The Provost Marshal requests that we transmit the following:

No. 10620: "The President directs that for the present there will be effective in Porto Rico only those portions of the new Selective Service Regulations which pertain to the establishment of the legal advisory boards and the appointment of an officer in the Reserve Corps.—CROWDER."

MCINTYRE.

The above order of the President was never changed, and we continued to work in Porto Rico under the old rules and regulations prescribed by the President.

Some argued that it was unfair to Porto Rico to not use the classification system, provided for in the Selective Service Regula-

tions, and that the camp would get a better class of men with the applications of the Selective Service Regulations than we would under the old rules and regulations. I doubt this.

The cause of not changing to the Selective Service Regulations, the questionaries and all other forms had to be translated and printed in the Spanish Language and this took time.

The first edition of the Selective Service Regulations prescribed by the President on November 8, 1917, contains 254 pages and the questionaries contains 20 pages. These regulations contain many technical terms and was very difficult to translate, which required a long time, as translators able to correctly interpret the exact meaning of many of these rules, were very scarce and difficult to obtain. The first edition of the regulations and one hundred and fifty thousand copies of the questionaries were printed and ready for distribution, but were never distributed on account of the mobilization of the first quota of 12,833 men and the calling and physically examining fifteen thousand men for the second quota under the old regulations.

The second edition of the Selective Service Regulations was issued September 16, 1918, and were in force in the States on November 20, 1918, but were not put in force in Porto Rico. This edition was being translated into Spanish when the order for the suspension of examinations and inductions was received, November 12, 1918.

It is undoubtedly true that there were many men accepted in the first quota and sent to camp who should not have been sent but this was not the fault of the local board or the medical officers at camp.

The rules for physical examination under the first quota were very much more lax than they were thereafter. It seemed, in drawing the rules, the fear existed that the local boards and medical examiners would discharge men who should have been held and the rules were always on the side of holding the man, if possible.

The rules provided that when there was any doubt in the mind of the examining physician as to whether a man was physically fit or not he should decide in favor of the Government and hold the man. Then again, the rules provided that if both medical examiners found a registrant unfit for service, even then the local board could resolve in favor of holding the registrant and send him to camp.

Under these conditions is it any wonder that some men were held who should not have been?

The medical officers at camp were examining by the same rules and regulations.

As the work of the draft advanced, it was probably realized that the rules were too easy and they were changed several times during the draft. Each change made the condition of acceptance more rigid.

On the 12th of November the following cable was received:

GOVERNOR,

San Juan, P. R.

Number B-forty-two ninety-two: Rush: You will immediately communicate textually the following instructions to all local boards, yourself taking all necessary steps and actions thereunder.

Paragraph one.—Pending developments in the situation which arises because of the fact that Germany has signed an armistice providing for the cessation of hostilities, the President directs that all the general and voluntary special calls now outstanding for the induction and mobilization of registrants of whatever color or physical qualifications for the army be and that the same are hereby canceled. Pending further instructions no more inductions shall be made into the army, nor entrainment permitted or undertaken, under such calls. Local boards will immediately cancel and recall all induction orders, namely, form ten twenty-eight, which have been issued for induction into the army under such call and shall cancel all entries made in column twenty-four of the classification list in connection with such calls by drawing a red-ink line through such entry except where the order issued or entry was made as to registrants already entrained or who have become deserters when this order reaches the local board as to all of whom the record shall remain as it stands; they shall make record of such cancellations by appropriate entry in column twenty-nine of the classification list; they shall notify of such cancellation and recall to every registrant to whom such order has been issued or opposite whose name in column twenty-four of the classification list has been entered the day and hour from and after which he shall be in the military service; and they shall give such notice to each such registrant by letter, telegram, or orally, or by two or all of such means, as circumstances require, that his induction order has been canceled. Proper proof of the issuing of such orders of cancellation and recall as to each registrant must be preserved by retention of copies thereof and by appropriate notations in column twenty-nine of the classification list.

Paragraph two.—In respect of all registrants included under the aforesaid calls, the issuance of such order of cancellation and recall, or the appropriate notation in column twenty-nine of the classification list the fact of such issuance shall render null and void all such orders, form ten twenty-eight, and also all entries in column twenty-four of the classification list in respect of such order of said column have not yet arrived.

Paragraph three.—The President further directs that all registrants who are already inducted into the army under these calls because of the fact that the day and hour specified in form ten twenty-eight or entered in column twenty-

four of the classification list have arrived but who have not been actually entrained for a mobilization camp, shall be and that they are hereby discharged from the army. The local board shall so notify each such registrant either by letter or telegram or orally or by two or all of such means as circumstances require. Local boards shall retain a complete record of such action in all such cases, which record shall include copies of all written or telegraphed communications issued in connection herewith, and they shall particularly see that the fact and date of such notification of discharge is noted in each instance in column twenty-nine of the classification list. The issue of formal papers of discharge will be considered and determined later, at which time claims for adjustment of pay and allowances for the men so inducted so discharged will be passed upon.

Paragraph four.—Nothing in this telegram shall be construed as affecting any call or competent order for induction into the Navy or Marine Corps. All such inductions and entrainments will proceed as ordered.

Paragraph five.—All registrants whose induction orders are canceled or who are discharged by this order shall revert to the status existing at the time of the issuing of the original induction order including a resumption of their order and serial number.

Paragraph six.—Nothing herein contained shall operate to relieve from the consequences of his acts any registrant affected by these orders who has heretofore become a delinquent or deserter.

Paragraph seven.—The purpose of this telegram is merely to cancel outstanding calls and stop the entrainment thereunder of men for the Army. All registrants released from induction under the provisions of this telegram are liable for immediate call in the usual manner at any time.

Paragraph eight.—The orderly processes of classification, physical examination, and other activities of the selective draft will not be affected by or interrupted as the result of this telegram.

Acknowledge.

(Sgd.) CROWDER.

It will be noted that paragraph six, of the cable quoted above, states that:

"Nothing herein contained shall operate to relieve from the consequences of his acts any registrant affected by these orders who has heretofore become a delinquent or deserter."

A delinquent or deserter is liable to arrest wherever found. The Department of Justice of the United States has been furnished with a list of all delinquents and deserters.

From Porto Rico's first quota, 951 men failed to report for physical examination when called by their local boards—and are delinquents. Some of these are now deserters, as they have been called to be sent to camp and have failed to appear, and have been inducted by notice from the office of the Adjutant General of Porto Rico.

From the first and second quotas, there were 2910 registrants who failed to appear for physical examination: 139 failed to report for entrainment and are deserters.

The reason for so many not reporting for physical examination, was on account of many registrants going to the states to work. The War Department needed laborers in the construction of cantonments and other war work and sent transports and took away from Porto Rico about eighteen thousand men. Among these were many registrants, and the police reported many to the local board who had embarked on one of these expeditions, when they were called for service. A request was made to the officer in charge of the expeditions "not to permit any registrant to embark, without a permit from his local board, but nothing was done in the matter and many who were called later failed to appear."

While the news of the signing of the armistice was received with great joy throughout Porto Rico, for it probably meant the saving of many thousands of human lives, and put an end to the bloodiest struggle the world has ever known: yet it seemed to cast a gloom over Porto Rico. Many seemed to regret that the Porto Rican troops did not get over there and, in all probability the last chance of their being called into active service had disappeared, without their being able to show what kind of material they were made of. This was the general regret of the men wearing the "khaki": both the officers and the soldiers.

From this time the local boards felt that they had done their duty. They had served their Government for more than a year without any remuneration whatever, except the self-consciousness that they have done their full duty, conscientiously, loyally and without favor or fear. They had done their full duty and done it well, and I feel sure that every member of the district and local boards, every one of whom I know personally, can look any man in the face without a blush of shame for they have treated their neighbors impartially and have complied, with the law.

From this time they seemed to loose interest in the draft: it was over, as far as they were concerned, but their work was not completed, and they were requested to continue to the end as loyally as they had in the past. The records, their records, had to be preserved: for these records meant their record in the history of the draft in Porto Rico. The record they had made, if they were only preserved, were records not to be ashmed of, but on the

contrary, to be exceedingly proud of. They had furnished Porto Rico quota when called upon, and furnished them promptly.

All boards were instructed to complete each and every record, but make no change whatever in the record of any registrant: the records must stand as they were when orders to suspend induction was received.

These records were to be placed in packages, in accordance with instructions sent from Washington, sealed and held for further instructions. This was done. On the 23rd of January, 1919, Lt. Col. Harry C. Kramer, assistant to the Provost Marshal General, arrived in Porto Rico and inspected the work of the draft in the Office of the Adjutant General of Porto Rico and the district board. Later he visited a large number of the local boards and carefully inspected the records, and thanked the members of the boards in the name of General Crowder for their work, and complimented them on the fine work they had done in keeping up their records.

After this inspection, instructions were received from Washington to ship all records to the office of the Adjutant General of Porto Rico.

These records were most valuable and I feared some might be lost in transit, as transportation in Porto Rico is very unreliable. To eliminate the danger of loss, I made arrangements with the Manager of the American Railroad Company to put a special car on the train leaving Guayama on the morning of the 27th day of March, 1919, and I sent one of our most reliable men from our office to go with the car and receive the records from each local board between Guayama and San Juan. The local boards had been notified to have their records at the depot when this train arrived. All complied, and the records were brought to San Juan in good shape.

I secured the use of a truck from Camp "Las Casas," through the courtesy of the Commanding General, and collected the records from the local boards in that part of the Island where there was no railroad transportation.

These records were unboxed in the office of the Adjutant General of Porto Rico and reboxed in uniform boxes, and shipped to Washington on the 14th of May, 1919. There were one hundred and fifty two boxes of these records.

All members of the district and local boards, and all appeal

agents were discharged as of March 31st, 1919, as is shown by the following certificate:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

To all who shall see these presents, greeting:

This is to certify that during the war between the United States of America and the Empires of Germany and Austria-Hungary, ——— ——— was a member of the local board ———, rendering faithful and efficient service, and that by reason of the discontinuance of all boards of the Selective Service System pursuant to the Act of Congress of May 18, 1917, he is, by direction of the President, honorably relieved from the duties of that office this thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

E. H. CROWDER,
Provost Marshal General.

Countersigned.
ARTHUR YAGER,
Governor.

I would feel that my report was not completed if I did not mention some of the patriotic work given by many residents of Porto Rico in assisting in the selective draft.

The members of the Preparedness League of American Dentists rendered valuable work to the registrants for the second draft.

As men were held for service, if they required dental work the dental member of the examining board of the local board assigned him to a member of the league for treatment.

The league, in the short space of time between the examination and when the men were sent to camp, only about 2,900 were sent to camp from the second quota, performed 2,195 operations.

When a registrant was examined the medical office filled out a card showing the dental work needed and gave is to the registrant to present to a member of the league.

There are 75 dentists in Porto Rico and 41 of them belong to the Preparedness League of American Dentists, and each member of the League agreed to give one hours work each day and furnish the material to treat any registrant who was held for service before being sent to camp. Many of the dentists gave more than one hour a day. They made no charge of any kind for the work of material used.

Only two members of the League refused to do the work for the registrants.

Doctor Manuel V. del Valle is president of the League and gave much of his time to the Local Board of San Juan in assisting in the examination of registrants and did considerable more work

for the registrants than the one hour a day which they stipulated they would give.

The attorneys of Porto Rico offered their services to the local boards for assisting the registrants to properly fill out claims of exemptions, and advise with the registrant regarding the filing of claims. Many of them rendered very valuable assistance to the registrants and the local boards.

Most of the medical examiners of the local board rendered service free—some making no charge of any kind, others charging for hire of transportation when they had to go to a local board away from their municipalities.

In accordance with Compiled Rulings of Provost Marshal General, Number 11, Part 2, Section (*a*), Mr. Pablo Berga, Secretary of the Local Board of San Juan, was appointed inspector of local boards. He visited nearly every local board on the Island, some more than once, and explained to the members of the boards and the clerk the working of the draft. He gave his time for this work as well as his time as member (secretary) of the Local Board of San Juan, gratis. He was a tireless worker and was of great assistance to the Adjutant General of Porto Rico. I felt free to call on him at any time and he always responded promptly.

Mr. R. J. Van Deusen was appointed disbursing officer of federal funds and commissioned as captain in the United States Army. The accounts were handled promptly and efficiently. He closed his accounts on April 30th, 1919, and had paid out seventy-eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-six dollars and seventy-two cents ($78,996.72). He was ordered to report to Washington, after closing his accounts, for duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army.

The translations of rules and regulations and other forms were worth several thousand dollars but only cost two hundred and twenty dollars and ninety seven cents, ($220.97). Mr. Pedro de Castro, Chief of the Bureau of Translations of the Insular Government, with his assistants, made the majority of the translations without charging for his or their services. Many of the translations had to be made while the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico was in session, and while the Bureau was rushed with work; but he worked on the selective-service translations at night, and always got them out promptly. For this fine work we are deeply endebted to him and his assistants.

The heads of departments of the Insular Government rendered most valuable assistance in the selective-service work.

I desire to mention especially the valuable services rendered by the Attorney General of Porto Rico, Honorable Howard L. Kern, and his whole Department.

Mr. Martin Ergui, the Chief of the Bureau of Prisons of that Department was loaned to the district board to organize the office force for that board, and he was appointed as chief clerk of the board, in which capacity he acted for nine months, without salary from the Federal Government. He resigned as chief clerk on the 31st day of July, 1918, on account of the peculiar conditions existing in his bureau at that time, which required his especial attention.

Mr. Carlos Llauger Díaz who had been in the district board for some time, also from the office of the Attorney General and serving the district board without pay was appointed chief clerk and continued as such until the board was closed and records sent to the office of the Adjutant General of Porto Rico. He received no pay from the Federal Government for any of his services.

The Insular Police Department, under the Command of Col. George R. Shanton, rendered most valuable assistance in assisting the local boards in advising the people of the day fixed for registration and notifying registrants after registration day when they were called for examinations and, again, when they were called for induction. They were exceedingly active in finding delinquents and bringing them before their local boards. The work done by the police was most efficient and deserves the highest praise.

The press of the Island gave its full support to the registration and draft and cooperation in the fullest degree with the draft officials in all matters regarding the selective service, by publishing notice of the draft executive, district and local boards, and advising the registrants of the obligations and duty under the Selective Service Law. Many papers published entire lists of men called by many of the local boards.

The spirit of the press in offering its services and in carrying out the true spirit of the Selective Service Law, deserves the thanks of the Government and the people of Porto Rico. All this service was rendered patriotically and loyally without any cost, whatever, to the Government.

The total cost of the operation of the selective draft in Porto Rico, including the three registrations as approved by State Headquarters, was $79,398.69. Of this amount, $12,445.10 was spent for

reprinting the rules and regulations and other forms in the Spanish language.

The cost per man inducted into service, not counting the cost of printing, was $3.78.

This is the lowest cost per man inducted of any state or territory, as reported by the Provost Marshal General in his Second Annual report, with the exception of Florida, Oklahoma and the District of Columbia which were $2.64, $2.65 and $3.75 respectively.

The cost per man registered in Porto Rico was fifty-five cents ($0.55). This was lower than any other state or territory.

The local boards had examined and held for service, 21,216 men, for the second quota, in addition to the 17,716 men sent to camp. These men could have been entrained at a very small cost, say not to exceed sixty-five cents ($.65) per man. If these men had been called to camp, our cost per man inducted, would have been less than any other state or territory. The work had been done and we should be given credit for it.

The Government of Porto Rico made no charge to the Federal Government for telegrams sent over the Insular Telegram System in the execution of the Selective Service Law. All messages from draft officials relating to the registration or draft were sent without cost.

The Executive Secretary of Porto Rico placed at the disposal of the State Headquarters the printing establishment of the Insular Government, for the printing of rules and regulations, and other Forms used in the execution of the Selective Service Act, and instructed said bureau to give preference to the work of the selective-service needs. Through this bureau the printing was done most economically and quickly, and service rendered was most efficient and reliable, and the whole work was executed in an entirely satisfactory manner.

In conclusion, I have no hesitation in saying, that the people of Porto Rico, as a whole, responded most nobly and loyaly to the support of the United States in the cause which made necessary the passage of the Selective Service Act.

I have traveled through the Island many times during the operation of the draft, and I have never seen or heard of any act which would indicate anything but loyalty and respect for the law which called the citizens of the United States, residing in Porto Rico, to the colors.

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July 5, 1919.

MAJOR JOHN A. WILSON,
Adjutant General of Porto Rico,
San Juan, P. R.

MY DEAR MAJOR:

I take pleasure in handing you herewith the memoir covering the work of the Local Board of San Juan, prepared by me from notes taken while acting as secretary to the board.

As you informed me that this memoir will form a part of your report to be submitted to the Governor, doing in this way a great honor to Messrs. Todd and Martínez Alvarez and to me especially for the preparation of same, permit me to express my gratitude to you for such a distinction to them and to me, on your part.

As you already know, I had the notes for this memoir in Spanish and, at your request, I translated them to the English, and therefore the style may not be as correct as it should be, but it is the best that a citizen of the United States, born in Porto Rico, under my circumstances, has been able to do.

Sincerely yours,

PABLO BERGA.

SELECTIVE DRAFT IN PORTO RICO.

LOCAL BOARD FOR SAN JUAN.

Memoir of the Works of the Board.

By PABLO BERGA, Secretary.

1. *Appointment and Organization of the Board.*

On the 5th day of September, 1917, the President of the United States, upon recommendation of the Governor of Porto Rico, Arthur Yager, and the Adjutant General of Porto Rico, Maj. John A. Wilson, appointed to constitute the Local Board for San Juan for the selective draft Messrs. Roberto H. Todd, lawyer, and Mayor of San Juan, Dr. Antonio Martínez Alvarez, internal physician of the Municipal Hospitals of San Juan, and Pablo Berga, lawyer, and at the same time Secretary of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico and Reporter of the Decisions of said court. Those appointments were made by the President in accordance with the power and authority given to him by the terms of the Act of Congress to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States, approved May 18, 1917.

The first and organization meeting of the board was held in the office of the Mayor of San Juan, at 2 p. m., Monday, September 17, 1917, and at that meeting Messrs. Todd and Berga were elected Chairman and Executive Officer, and Secretary, respectively.

2. *Rules and Regulations in Force.*

The rules and regulations prescribed by the President on June 30, 1917, for local and district boards under the authority vested in him by the terms of the Act of Congress to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States, approved May 18, 1917; 12 Compiled Rulings of the Provost Marshal General, E. H. Crowder; regulations governing physical examinations; mobilization regulation and other rules of procedure, were in force in Porto Rico.

The Selective Service Regulations prescribed by the President on November 8, 1917, and later additioned and amended on September 16, 1918, was not in force in Porto Rico, except as to physical examination which was enforced November 1, 1918.

3. *First Case Considered.*

The first case considered by the board was the case of Manuel M. de la Vega, transferred from the local board for Division No. 4, city of Schenectady, N. Y., in which case the registrant was held for service. The physical examination of this registrant was made by Dr. Martínez Alvarez in the office of the Mayor of San Juan on Tuesday, October 2, 1917, at 3 p. m., being present the Adjutant General and the other two members of the board.

4. *Registration and Drawing of Class of July 1917.*

The first registration, pursuant to the Act of May 18, 1917, was held at

San Juan on July 5, 1917, in accordance with Registration Regulation No. 1, and the proclamation of the President, dated June 27, 1917, by a registration board composed by Messrs. Roberto H. Todd, as chairman, Celestino Marrero, Secretary of the District Court of San Juan, as secretary, and Dr. Antonio Martínez Alvarez, as member, appointed by the Governor of Porto Rico by proclamation of June 28, 1917, Administrative Bulletin No. 129. Mr. Luis Campillo, Fiscal of the District Court of San Juan, cooperated in this work.

This registration is known as that of the "Class of July 1917," and the lists corresponding to the municipality of San Juan contain the names of 7,793 registrants within the ages 21–30 years inclusive. Fifteen local registration places were established as follows: Seven places in the city, for the wards of Ballajá, Catedral, Marina, Mercado, San Cristóbal, Military and Naval Reserve, and San Francisco; three at Puerta de Tierra, under letters A, B and C, and five at Santurce, under letters A, B, C, D and E.

In this registration, the following persons acted as registrars: Miguel A. Muñoz, Roberto H. Todd, Jr., José Rodríguez Arias, J. Trujillo Cantillops, Eligio F. Ross, Gustavo Molina Mestre, Pedro Juan Barbosa, José P. Miranda, Miguel Cañellas, M. Vázquez Alayón, Carlos Paniagua, Vicente Guillot, Emilio Egozcue, Agustín Otero, Miguel Ferrer, Dr. Francisco R. de Goenaga, Pedro del Manzano, Francisco Negroni, J. A. Hernández, J. Nieves González, Luis Ledesma, Manuel Trujillo, Juan Meléndez Orcasitas, J. V. Borgos, Pascasio Fernández, Juan G. Gallardo, F. V. Velázquez, Miguel A. Torres, Miguel González Avilés, Arturo Núñez, Blas Cintrón, Domingo Rivera, Tomás Vera Riera, J. Morales Díaz, Benito Carril, R. García, R. Carrión, Joaquín A. Becerril, Benito Miró, Rafael Ferrán, Rodrigo Miranda, Ramón Alers, Braulio Sterlin, Marcos Ferrer, Francisco Tallada Ríos, Alfredo Margenat, Pedro Rampolla, José Cruz Tejeira, Esteban Escalona, Pedro Parés, Miguel Rivero, José Villafañe Torres, Rafael Porrata Doria, José Fernández, E. Román Sosa, Manuel G. Miranda, Renato Guerra, Camerlo Berdeguer, Rafael Miró, Pedro Parés, Jr., Cesáre Farrait, Héctor Porrata Doria, Francisco Serrano, A. G. Villarini de la Torre, José Rodríguez Tur, Eustaquio Villamil Casas, Adolfo Rieckehoff, Rafael A. Marxuach, Angel Rosa, Arturo E. Echevarría, Pedro Vázquez, Justiniano Hernández, Armando Morales Rildow, José H. Beltrán, Rosendo Rivera Noa, Calixto Martínez, Francisco Prats, R. Juliá García, José A. Negrón Muñiz, A. Baldrich Castro, Modesto Ríos Olmo, Juan Rodríguez, José J. Figueroa, Bernardo Artiga, J. Figueroa, Vicente González Sarria and Juan Salicrup.

The drawing for the registration was held under the direction of the Governor and the Adjutant General of Porto Rico, at the Municipal Theatre on November 5, 1917, at 10 a. m. This human lottery, as graphically named by the Governor in his speech on that occasion, was a great event. All the boxes, as well as chairs and all dependencies of the theatre were filled to the limit, ladies of our social *élite* occupying the first ones. Upon the drawing of the first capsule by the Governor's daughter, Miss Diana Yager, who was blindfolded, there was heard a delirant ovasion, the number being 1435 and corresponding to Eustaquio Correa Morales, an artisan.

Previous to the drawing, the local board had new lists prepared by serial numbers of all the registration cards in its possession, which work was done with no compensation whatever by the employees of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, Messrs. Manuel R. Porras, Francisco García Sandoval, and Lesmes Ló-

pez Peña, under the supervision of Secretary Berga, as well as the then assistant secretary of the court, attorney Luis Samalea Iglesias.

5. *Offices of the Board.*

On November 20, 1917, the office of the local board was definitely established at No. 2 Tetuán Street, the property of Dr. Santiago Veve Calzada. Previous to this, the board had conducted its official businesss at the building known as the Military Hospital, San Sebastián Street, where Dr. José Carballeira, a captain in the Medical Corps, helped the board in conducting physical examinations of certain registrants who were applying for passports.

6. *The First Quota.*

The first quota assigned to Porto Rico by the Department of War amounted to 12.833 men, of which San Juan had to furnish 909 men. In order to fill up this quota, as well as to have a sufficient number of men ready for service should any emergency arise, it was necessary to call for physical examination up to order number 2424. The first quota having been filled, another one was assigned amounting to 15,000 men, of which San Juan had to furnish 1,077, and on this occasion the call was up to order number 5000. The notifications for the first call were issued for December 4, 5 and 6, 1917, and February 11, 12 and 13, 1918, and for the second call for August 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1918.

7. *Physical Examinations.*

The total number of registrants called for physical examination was 5.029, out of which 2,750 were accepted for military service; 1,818 rejected for physical disabilities, and 461 who failed to report.

8. *Call for Service.*

The total number of registrants called to be entrained at the mobilization camp, Camp "Las Casas", was 1,373, out of which number 41 failed to report and 137 were rejected at the camp.

9. Exemptions and Discharges.

One thousand and twenty-nine claims for exemption and discharges were filed out of which 663 were granted and 434 denied.

The claims for exemption are classified as follows:

	Filed.	Granted.	Denied.
Officers of the United States and of the several states and territories and the District of Columbia	2	2	---
Persons in the military or naval service of the United States	69	67	2
Subjects of Germany, residing in the United States	6	6	---
Resident aliens, not German, who have not taken out their first papers	389	349	40
Totals	466	424	42

The claims for discharge are classified as follows:

Customhouse clerks of the United States	1	1	---
Persons employed by the United States in the transmission of the mails	2	1	1
Artificers and workmen employed in the armories, arsenals and navy yards of the United States	1	1	---
Persons employed in the service of the United States designated by the President to be exempted	3	2	1
Licensed pilots	2	2	---

	Filed.	Granted.	Denied.
Mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States	3	2	1
Married men with wife or child dependent upon them for support	364	179	185
Sons of widows dependent upon them for support	102	22	80
Sons of aged or infirm parent or parents dependent upon them for support	124	21	103
Fathers of a motherless child or children under 16 years of age dependent upon them for support	8	---	8
Brothers of a child or children under 16 years of age who has or have neither father nor mother and is or are dependent upon them for support	13	2	11
Members of well-organized religious sect or organization existing May 18, 1917, and whose then existing creed or principle forbids its members to participate in war in any form and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein in accordance with the creed or principles of said religious organization	6	5	1
Persons convicted of felony	2	1	1
Totals	631	239	392

10. *Classification as to Civil Status and Citizenship of the Registrants Under Class of July 1917.*

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO CIVIL STATUS.

(*a*) Married registrants:		
Not called	728	
Called and accepted	506	
Called and rejected	742	
		1,976
(*b*) Single registrants:		
Not called	2,036	
Called and accepted	2,061	
Called and rejected	1,720	
		5,817
Total registrants		7,793

CLASSIFICATION AS TO CITIZENSHIP.

(*a*) Citizens of the United States:		
Not called	2,665	
Called and accepted	2,551	
Called and rejected	2,150	
		7,366
(*b*) Aliens:		
Not called	99	
Called and accepted	165	
Called and rejected	312	
		427
Total registrants		7,793

11. *Appeals to the District Board.*

The district board was composed by Messrs. Eduardo Giorgetti, as Chairman, and Luis Sánchez Morales, Juan de Guzmán Benitez, Dr. José S. Belaval and Abraham Peña, as members. One hundred and twenty-one appeals were taken to the district board by the registrants, of which appeals thirty-five were reversed

and the rest affirmed. Mr. Jaime Sifre, Jr., the representative of the Provost Marshal General, filed 290 appeals, out of which 36 were reversed and the rest affirmed. The approximate average of revocations was fifteen per cent.

12. *Work Done by Physicians, Dentists and Lawyers.*

Besides Dr. Martínez Alvarez, the physical examinations were performed by Drs. L. Salvador Giuliani, José C. Ferrer, Diego Biascoechea, Francisco Matanzo, Pedro Ramos Casellas, Eusebio P. Coronas, Rafael Bernabe, Jacinto Avilés, Esteban Garcia Cabrera, Fernando de Juan, Francisco R. de Goenaga, N. Quiñones Jiménez and José Mendín Sabat. They all furnished their services without compensation whatsoever and the board acknowledges that a great part of the success attained is due to the intervention of the above-named skilled and reputed physicians. Only in one case, we remember, the decision of the board was against the report of the physicians. In this case they had found the registrant physically unfit, temporarily, for underweight; but the registrant, who apparently was a strong man, expressed his desire to serve the United States and he was therefore declared fit for service.

Dental Surgeons Manuel V. del Valle, Joaquín Fernández Carballo, Lorenzo R. Noa and Julio Toro Hernández, also helped the board in carrying out the physical examinations, and their services were rendered gratis as well.

The medical officers Lt. Col. W. F. Lippitt, and Lieutenants Malaret, Berríos, López del Valle, Capó and Toro Hernández were detailed for re-examination of a great number of registrants who were temporarily rejected for physical disabilities.

Attorneys Luis Muñoz Morales, President of the Porto Rican Bar Association, Howard L. Kern, Attorney General, Emilio del Toro, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and Manuel Rodríguez Serra, member of the American Bar Association, who composed the central committee for the legal advisory boards, and attorneys Jacinto Texidor, District Judge of San Juan, Celestino Iriarte, Jr., Juan Hernández López, Rafael R. Rivera Zayas, Francisco Soto Gras, Antonio Sarmiento, José Martínez Dávila, Eduardo Acuña, Rafael Martínez Alvarez, José de Guzmán Benítez, Juan B. Soto, José Puig Morales, Cayetano Coll Cuchí, Manuel M. Ginorio, Francisco de la Torre, Manuel Benítez Flores y Hugh R. Francis, as members of the Legal Advisory Board for the District of San Juan, also offered and rendered disinterestedly their services, helping registrants with their legal counsel and in filling out documents. Attorneys Luis Samalea Iglesias, J. R. F. Savage and E. H. F. Dottin, also assisted the board in the work.

We should, however, make special mention of attorney Celestino Iriarte, Jr., to whom a great part of the work for filling out documents for the registrants was entrusted. His kindness, and the fact that his office was nearest to that of the board, the registrants were instructed to "See attorney Iriarte, No. 9, Cruz St., who will fill out your papers without any fees". The secretary remembers that on one occasion Mr. Iriarte told him: "I cannot handle all the people you send me; I am given up nearly all my time to the military service". Thereupon the secretary answered him: "But all of them return satisfied with your prompt and kind attention."

13. *Tranfers.*

Due to the fact that San Juan is a city of incoming and outgoing transit, the local board for San Juan decided a large number of cases transferred from other local boards of the Island, and also from the United States, specially from the State of New York.

14. *System Carried Out for the Successful Appearances of the Registrants.*

In order to obtain the appearance of the registrants for physical examination or for entraining, besides sending the corresponding notification by mail, copies of the list of those called were sent to the dailies of San Juan—*La Democracia, El Tiempo, La Correspondencia, El Palenque,* and *El Boletín Mercantil*—for its publication and also copies were furnished to the Chief of Insular Police, Col. Geo. R. Shanton, for personal summons of the registrants, so that they could not claim ignorance in the event of failing to report. Detective R. Rivera Cabrera did excellent work in this respect. On many instances registrants appeared before the board after having read their names in the press. To the press, therefore, we owe a debt of gratitude and acknowledgment for their disinterested and patriotic war work.

15. *The First Registrants Called for Service.*

The first five registrants called for service were Gustavo Berríos, Order No. 137, Carlos Toste Eró, No. 500, Diego Romero, Jr., No. 643, Pedro Collazo, No. 1153, and Antonio Guzmán Rodríguez, No. 2057. These registrants were sent on April 19, 1918 to "Base Hospital", San Juan, as all of them possessed special knowledge for medical work.

The first fifteen registrants that were sent to Camp "Las Casas," on May 27, 1918, are the following: Miguel Berreteaga, Order No. 113, Manuel Concepción, No. 200, Oscar Rodríguez Alvarado, No. 313, Santos E. Caballer Escotoliff, No. 346, Agueda Ramos Medina, No. 414, Juan E. Miranda Arroyo, No. 431, Manuel Jiménez O'Neill, No. 550, Víctor M. Urrutia, No. 595, Antonio Piñero Díaz, No. 684, Félix Estrella Frasqueri, No. 697, Rafael H. Díaz Fontán, No. 1121, Walter Maseop Barrow, No. 1363, Salvador Font Crespo, No. 1402, Julio Serrano Santos, No. 1420, Arturo Bernard Alayón, No. 1564, and José Pelati, No. 1986. The call of these registrants was especially made in order to instruct them for non-commissioned officers.

16. *Registration and Drawing of the Class of July, 1918.*

On July 5, 1918, there was held at the office of the local board, the registration of all young men who up to that time had attained the age of twenty-one since last registration, in accordance with registration regulation No. 2, dated May 20, 1918, prescribed by the President. This registration is known by the "Class of July, 1918", and in the lists there are 599 registrants. None of them were called for physical examination, except twenty-four who voluntarily entered the Third Officers' Training Camp, established at Hato Rey, place known as "Las Monjas", Municipality of Río Piedras.

In this registration Messrs. Roberto H. Todd, Jr., Law Officer of the Attorney General's Office, and William J. Salvá, General Manager of the Porto Rican Express Co., acted as chief registrars, and Messrs. José Antonio Vargas, Francisco Tallada Ríos, Alfredo Margenat, Bolívar Pagán, Manuel Trujillo, Víctor Manuel Hernández, Francisco Prats Vergara and Pedro Vázquez Díaz, as registrars. None of them received any compensation whatsoever.

The drawing of this class was held on September 27, 1918, in the city hall, under the supervision of the Adjutant General.

17. *Registration of the Class of October, 1918.*

On October 26, 1918, there was also held the registration of all males who had reached their eighteenth birthday and had not reached their forty sixth birth-

day, in accordance with Registration Regulation No. 3, of August 31, 1918, prescribed by the President. This registration is known by the "Class of October, 1918", and in the lists there appear 7883 registrants, out of which, twenty young students, entered in the Student Army Training Corps of the University of Porto Rico and other universities of the United States.

Thirty-three local registration places were established in the following buildings: District Court, Senate, House of Representatives, Luna Theatre, Intendencia, City Hall, Lincoln School, Municipal Court, Baldorioty de Castro School, Federal Building, Tres Banderas Theatre, Municipal Theatre, José Julián Acosta School, Barracones School, Real Theatre, Municipal Library at Puerta de Tierra, San Agustin College, Monte Carlos Theatre, Brumbaugh School, Union Club, Rafael Cordero School, Municipal Library at Santurce, Labra School, Boys' Charity School, Insular Police Station at Santurce, Blanch Kellogg Institute, Muñoz Rivera School, Padre Rufo School, House No. 25 at Iglesias St., Insular Police Station at San Juan Moderno, Gerónimo Goico School and Insular Police Station at Seboruco. Registrations could be effected at any place at the convenience of the registrants, with the result that at 9 p. m. the registration was completed. In each place there was a registrar in chief and the necessary number of registrars to carry out the work as rapidly as possible. All registrars acted *gratis*.

The following were the registrars in chief: William J. Salvá, Manuel Dávila Díaz, Frank A. Martínez, José Basora Mestre, José Trujillo, Ricardo Caparrós, Rafael Schettini, Félix R. Hilera, Agustín E. Font, Félix Fano, Benito Miró, Emilio Egozcue, José López del Valle, George B. Keelan, D. A. Hernández, José Pilar Miranda, Jesús Cintrón Dávila, Rafael González, Gonzalo Gandía, Juan R. de Torres, Antonio V. López, José A. Hernández, Jesús María Quiñones, Francisco A. Figueroa, Pedro Toledo, Enrique Castro Martínez, Virgilio Ramos Rodríguez, Federico Dacosta, Luis Barreras, Antonio Soto Zaragoza, Juan Cancio González y Roberto Rivera.

The following were registrars: Rosario A. de Timothée, Bernabela Ramos, Angela Vacilo, Elisa Belpré, Carmen de Roselló, Luisa B. Salgado, Sara R. de Gaetán, Rafaela Ressy, Lucía Barbosa, María I. Casaldue, Concepción Silva, Teresa Blanco, María Luisa Infante, Concepción Santos, María Esturio, María Iturregui, Ana Turull, Josefa Chiesa, Cristina Casado, Rosario Medina, Aurora Luyando, Consuelo Aguayo, Genoveva Aguayo, Isabel Prats, Asunción García, Margarita Peroza, Lucía Ferrer, Polonia Nieves, Guillermina Massanet, Pilar Padilla, Isabel Hernández, Josefa Cuadrado, Blanca Blanco, Manuela Negrón, Ramona L. de Flores, Belén Monje, Micaela Ellis, Elena Cofresí, María E. Arbers, Carmen J. Ramírez, Rosa Guzmán, Guadalupe C. de Diago, Margarita Rivera, Rosa Cuin, Adela Ríos, María L. Vassallo, Cándida R. Segarra, Rosa M. Bagué, Clotilde Meléndez, Rosario Quiñones, Abelarda Ríos, Francisco Negroni, Ernesto Marín Marién, Pedro del Manzano, José Morales Díaz, Germán Rieckehoff, Emilio Rivera, José F. Fuentes, Ramón Bladuell, Gonzalo Arán, E. Jiménez Clas, Rafael Vera Riera, Severo Lafaye, Eugenio Piñero Rodríguez, Mariano Gracia Salgado, Francisco Tallada, Eugenio Vera, José L. Nieves, José Ruiz, Manuel Trujillo, Mauricio Jiménez, J. M. Román, Francisco Jiménez O'Neill, Ernesto Torres Monje, Arturo Andreu Blanco, Bolívar Pagán, Carlos Paniagua, Pedro Vilar Jiménez, Pedro Rampolla, Miguel Angel Torres, José de J. Cavo, Daniel Sosa Castillo, Juan Requena, Juan S. García, Pedro Rovira Campillo, Rafael Cordovés Arana, Federico Maura, Genaro Caparrós, Francisco Pagán, Antonio Andino López, Joaquín B. Colón, Juan Silva Negrón, Manuel Alvarez, Sergio Palma, Juan Escudero, Luis

Padial, Manuel Martínez Iriarte, Rafael García, Arturo Núñez, Alfredo Margenat, Joaquín A. Becerril, Angel Arroyo Rivera, Juan Cains, J. B. Hagberg, Enrique Bustamante, Antonio Sarriera, James Randolph, Francisco Fortuño, Luis Rosario, Jr., Juan Betancourt, Manuel Gómez, Francisco Betancourt, Carlos Juliá, Rafael Sifre, Enrique Bustamante, Jr., Rafael Ferrán, Félix Martínez, Nicolás Almiroty, Carlos Ríos Olmo, Acasio Suárez, Gonzalo González, Ramón Roig, Gerónimo Reyes, Luis Freyre Díaz, Jorge Felices, Andrés Puig Diana, Vicente Font Camuñas, Juan Juliá, José Lujans, Jr., Juan Pérez Torres, Enrique Méndez Classen, José Bautista Reyes, Arsenio R. Camacho, Aurelio C. Torres, Rafael Barreras, Manuel Vázquez Alayón, José Fernández, Juan Rodríguez, Vicente Guillot, Eduardo Colón, José G. Bloise, Joaquín Agusty, Pedro M. Vélez, Cecilio Entriargo, Juan E. Seijo, S. T. Liceaga, Esteban García, Vicente A. Texera, Salvador Pianadeball, Gabriel Moya, Juan Martínez Chapel, Jorge Zeno, Francisco Iriarte, Ramón Piñeiro, Jacinto Font Torres, Víctor Manuel Hernández, Pedro Vázquez Díaz, Adolfo Rierkehoff, M. Rivera González, Juan Pagán, Antonio Automnattei, Felipe Quiñones, Enrique Saint-Villiers, Eduardo Monclova, Salomón Rosario Encarnación and Miguel A. Crespo.

Dolores Carmona and Irenes Canales and Luis Cuevas Zequeira, Salvador de la Rosa and Arturo Smith, acted as registrars in the office of the local board; José J. Acosta, Chief Clerk and Miguel Mascaró acted in the office of the Adjutant General, and cadet Carlos L. Fernández, in the Third Officers' Training Camp.

A meeting of all the registrars and the board was held in the city hall, on the night of October 24, 1918, where the necessary instructions to carry out the work in uniform manner was given to the registrars. These instructions were transmitted by Chairman Todd and Secretary Berga.

The ladies whose names appear as acting as registrars, are all teachers in the public schools of San Juan, and they did their work in the several school buildings where places of registration were established. The work of this registration was indeed the most efficient and to them corresponds a part of the success. With admirable skilfulness and intelligence they performed the task to them assigned. This good war service is an honor for them.

18. *Board of Instruction.*

In accordance with suggestions made by the Provost Marshal General, the local board appointed a board of instruction. The members of this board were the officers of the *Home Guard* of San Juan, Capts. Roberto H. Todd, George Villard, William J. Salvá, Francisco A. del Valle, and José Portilla; First Lieutenants Angel Rengel, E. A. de Goenaga, Joseph J. Rose, Alejandro López Tauet and Manuel García Reigada, and the Second Lieutenants Pablo Berga, R. Fernández Náter, Jorge Felices, Jesús Villamil, and Pedro Acevedo González, and Messrs. E. P. Hodges, Joseph Leavit and Alfredo Gámbaro. 1st. Lieutenant R. R. Pesquera, U. S. A., was assigned as Senior Instructor.

The first meeting with the recruits was held on Monday, September 16, 1918, at 7:30 p. m. at the "Plaza de la Lealtad", where the Hon. Emilio del Toro, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, addressed the men. Also, on September 21, 1918, at 8 p. m., at the "Plaza Baldorioty", the Hon. Cayetano Coll Cuchí, member of the House of Representatives, spoke to the recruits. The recruits were drilled from 8 to 10 every night, except Saturdays and Sundays, until the Armistice was signed and hostilities ceased.

19. *The Most Important Cases Decided by the Board.*

Among others, the cases of Vicente Balbás Peña and Sabino Valdés Cobián. In both cases, claims for exemptions were denied. In the first case, the registrant was a citizen of Porto Rico who had declared his intention not to become a citizen of the United States as provided in the Act of Congress approved March 2, 1917 conferring United States citizenship upon citizens of Porto Rico and certain natives permanently residing in this Island. In the second case, even though the registrant was a native of Spain, he was a resident of Porto Rico when the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Spain was signed on the 11th day of April, 1899, and his nationality was not duly retained. He continued living here and consequently he became by the Act of Congress of April 12, 1900, a citizen of Porto Rico and a citizen of the United States by the Act of March 2, 1917. Valdés did not appeal the decision of the board and he was sent to camp.

Another case, the only one of its kind in Porto Rico, was the case of Ulpiano Casals Valdés. This registrant, being a Spanish subject, on the 11th day of February, 1916, declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, before the Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County, Chicago, Ill., and his claim for exemption was for that reason denied and he was sent to camp on July 18, 1918. On October 24, 1918, the registrant was relieved from liability to military service in accordance with Act of Congress, approved August 31, 1918, upon his making a declaration withdrawing his intention to become a citizen of the United States, which operated and was held to cancel his declaration of intention to become an American citizen, and he shall be barred forever from becoming a citizen of the United States.

Another case was that of José López García, who having been born in Porto Rico, of Spanish parents, claimed exemption on the ground that he was a Spanish subject. The claim was denied and he was sent to camp on June 24, 1918. Then, through his attorney Frank H. Dexter, he brought a proceeding of *habeas corpus* before Judge Peter J. Hamilton, of the Federal Court, asking that he be released from camp. The Commanding Officer, Colonel Orval P. Townshend, appeared in the proceeding, through his attorneys Captain George S. Brengle and Lieutenant Earle T. Fiddler, and at a hearing the court upheld the finding of the local board.

20. *Transportation of Recruits.*

The local board for San Juan did not expend one cent for the transportation of its men. This transportation was made by army trucks, conveniently prepared, lent by the camp. Until the first quota was filled, about twenty-five men every day were sent to camp. Afterward we inducted into the service, from the second quota, the part in excess as appears in this memoir.

21. *Final List of Delinquents and Deserters.*

On March 24, 1919, there was forwarded to the Adjutant General the final list of delinquents and deserters for the Local Board of San Juan, which contained the names of 763 registrants.

Delinquents are those registrants who failed to report for physical examination, and deserters are those who, after selected for service, failed to report when called for entrainment.

While the list above named contains 763 delinquents and deserters, yet the number decreased to 423 for the following reasons:

Reported and were sent to camp	119
Reported and were rejected for physical disabilities	92
Reported as deceased	42
Reported as enlisted in the Army, Navy or Medical Corps	30
Reported and accepted to be sent to camp	17
Reported and exempted or discharged	17
Reported to other boards	11
Reported as confined in jails or asylums	9
Canceled registrations by Adjutant General	3
Total	340

22. *Inspections of the Board.*

On several occasions Adjutant General Wilson, Capt. R. J. Van Deusen, Assistant to the Adjutant General and Paymaster, and Mr. José J. Acosta, Chief clerk at the office of the Adjutant General, visited the office. Our relations with them were always most cordial.

On January 24, 1919, the board was inspected by Lt. Col. H. C. Kramer, U. S. A., from the office of the Provost Marshal General, Washington, D. C. The result of his inspection was satisfactory judging from his congratulations to the board.

23. *The Advisor of the Board.*

The board is highly indebted to the Adjutant General of Porto Rico, Major John A. Wilson, for his advice and counsel, as well as his kindness and courtesy towards the board.

24. *Help Extended to the Board.*

Heads of departments and the Mayor of San Juan, detailed their employees to help the board whenever necessary, and we take this opportunity of expressing our most sincere appreciation.

The Commanding Officer of Camp "Las Casas" also detailed Lt. Rafael del Valle Pijem to assist the board.

25. *The Office Force.*

When the board was organized Carlos L. Fernández was appointed chief clerk and upon his resignation on August 20, 1918 to enter the Third Officers' Training Camp, where he was commissioned, Mr. Salvador de la Rosa was appointed to substitute him.

Misses Zoraida de la Rosa, Dolores Carmona, Gladys de Castro, Irenes Canales and Dolores Hernández, and Messrs. Francisco Negroni Mattei and Arturo Smith, were employed at different times, and all of them faithfully and honestly performed the duties assigned to them.

26. *Pens and Penholders Used by the Local Boards.*

Upon suggestion by Dr. Martínez Alvarez, the board addressed a circular letter, on December 18, 1917, to the local boards of the Island, to the end that the pens and penholders used by the members in affixing their signatures to the first reports of physical examinations be preserved as historic souvenirs. Some complied and the pens and penholders received will be sent to the Carnegie Library as a memento of the work in connection with the Great War.

27. *Chronicles of the Selective Draft.*

The Provost Marshal General, in circular letter of November 28, 1918, to the members of local and district boards, suggested that the various events and anecdotes should be preserved as a part of our history be compiled. The board, in accordance with this suggestion, prepared the following chronicles:

PATRIOTIC.

A registrant appeared for physical examination whose little finger of his left hand was totally disabled, it being curved rigidly towards the palm of the hand. This defect was an obstacle to his handling efficiently the rifle. Under the circumstances, the board would have rejected him as physically unfit, temporarily, but the desires of the registrant being such and the defect being susceptible of correction by a surgical operation that the board declared him physically fit. Before his induction, an officers' training camp was opened to which the registrant applied. On account of the aforesaid defect he was rejected. The commanding officer upon seeing the anxiety of the registrant to serve ordered him to a military hospital where his little finger was amputated. Thereupon he was admitted to the training camp and he was commissioned as officer in the United States Army.

This patriotic young man is MR. TULIO RODRÍGUEZ SERRA.

A registrant, subject of an alien country, appeared before the board on the day he was called for physical examination. After being advised of his right to claim exemption he refused same stating that he wanted to fight for the world's democracy and that he would be more than proud to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Americans, who had the same ideals. The registrant was inducted into the service and he was sent to a mobilization camp as a private and after obtaining his naturalization papers he was accepted as a candidate in a training camp receiving his commission as a second lieutenant in the United States Army.

This registrant is named: WALTER MASCOP BARROW.

A registrant, born in a foreign country, of alien parents, but a citizen of the United States by virtue of a treaty and laws, claimed exemption on the ground that he was an alien, not of an enemy country, who had not taken our first papers. The local board denied the petition and advised the registrant of his right to file an appeal before the district board, to which the registrant answered that it was not his intention to file such an appeal, since he had filed his claim merely to ascertain his status as to citizenship. This point being satisfactorily settled he was very anxious to don the glorious uniform of the United States: the khaki. The desire of the registrant was fulfilled accordingly.

The registrant is named: SABINO VALDÉS COBIÁN.

PATHETIC.

There were two men in the lists of registration under the same name. The corresponding summons for physical examination was issued and one of them appeared and was found physically fit and accepted; but when called to the colors the order was received by the one who had not been examined and accordingly he appeared to be entrained. The one who had been examined also appeared. Both claimed to be the person with right for entrainment. After an investigation both were pleased and sent to camp, as both had been called for physical examination. One of them was a delinquent without intent. Both registrants answered to the name of JOSÉ HERNÁNDEZ, Order Numbers 513 and 1159.

HUMOROUS.

A registrant appeared in the office of the Adjutant General complaining against the action of a local board which had declared him fit for service notwithstanding the fact that his eyesight was so defective that he could not read. The Adjutant General then wrote a letter addressed to an oculist requesting an examination which he handed to the registrant saying: "How do you find it, is it all right?". The registrant took it, *read it*, and replied: "Yes, it is all right." Whereupon the Adjutant General took back the letter and the complainant registrant *notwithstanding his defective eyesight that prevented him from reading*, left the office with his heart full of sorrow at not having accomplished his object.

A registrant appeared for physical examination. The examining physician asked him: "What is your name?" "Eh?" was the reply. "What is your occupation?" "Eh?" "Where do you live?" "Eh?" In view of the registrant's answers the physician walked to the clerk in charge of the record and told him: "hearing, 20/200, rejected." Upon hearing this the registrant uttered an "Ah!", made an *about face*, and marched. A *to the rear* was commanded by the physician and once in his presence the registrant's hearing was much better.

A registrant upon being examined claimed to be deaf of his right ear. The examining physician assented to the registrant's statement as if believing him but in order to ascertain the truth of his statement the physician put a piece of cotton in the left ear of the registrant informing him that his left ear was affected also; the physician then let a coin fall on the floor whereupon the registrant instantly looked down for the object. The result was an average of 20/20 in the registrant's hearing and his being found physically fit.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There appeared before the board a large number of registrants who had wives and children dependent upon them but who were not legally married. The board informed the registrants that under their civil status they could not claim discharge on the ground of dependency; but that legalizing their *common law marriage* their dependents would be protected by Uncle Sam as long as they were serving. The men took the hint and the board had the satisfaction of seeing the result of its suggestion in the interest of society at large.

One hour after a registrant was sent to camp there appeared in the office of the board a woman accompanied by a child, son of the registrant, notifying the board that the registrant had offered to marry her and that the wedding had been interrupted due to his induction. The marriage was to be effected that day. Through the good services of the board the ceremony was celebrated that same day.

28. *Inspector of Local Boards.*

Besides the work of Mr. Pablo Berga, as member of the Local Board for San Juan, he was also entrusted with the inspection of the local boards of the Island. He visited nearly every local board explaining the working of the draft. The appointment of Mr. Berga as inspector was made in accordance with Compiled Ruling of Provost Marshal General No. 11, Part 2, Section A.

29. *Custody of the Records.*

On January 31st, 1919, the board vacated the house occupied by it at No. 2, Tetuán St., and moved to the office of the Adjutant General where it finished its work of filing of records on March 31, 1919, and on May 14, 1919, by steamship *Coamo*, of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, the Adjutant General of Porto Rico shipped them to the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, Selective Service Records' Division, War Department, Washington, D. C., where they will be finally preserved.

30. *Discontinuance of the Boards.*

On the 31st day of March, 1919, the members of the local board were, by direction of the President, honorably relieved from the duties of that office, by reason of the discontinuance of all boards of the selective service system pursuant to the Act of Congress of May 18, 1917. The War between the United States of America and the Empires of Germany and of Austria Hungary comes to an end.

31. *Governor Yager's Greeting and Letter of the Adjutant General.*

We close this memoir transcribing the greeting of the Governor of Porto Rico to the members of local and district boards, which appear in the roster of the Selective Service Officials of Porto Rico prepared by the Adjutant General of Porto Rico, and the letter transmitting the same, which documents will remain forever as a mark of honor in the history of Porto Rico.

LETTER OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL CROWDER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
WASHINGTON, *February 5, 1919.*

MAJOR JOHN A. WILSON,
Adjutant General,
San Juan, P. R.

MY DEAR MAJOR WILSON:

I have just received from Lieutenant Colonel Kramer a personal letter filled with a glowing description of the achievements of the Selective Draft in Porto Rico. His account of the accomplishments of the Island has not added to my admiration of the work that has been done there as I already knew from less direct information of the splendid efforts that had been exerted. But it prompts me at this particular time to express to you and through you to Governor Yager, Captain Van Deusen and the other gentlemen who so ably directed the administration of the Selective Service Law an appreciation of the work which is now drawing to a close.

I noted with pleasure in Colonel Kramer's Letter that the percentage of delinquents and deserters on the Island is probably lower than in any other administrative sub-division. This is indeed a tribute not only to the loyalty and patriotism of your registrants but also to the splendid spirit which you have infused into the administration of the Selective Draft. This remarkable spirit of cooperation is further emphasized by the fact that no member of the seventy-six local boards has charged the Government for his services.

I have also seen with great pleasure the photographs which Colonel Kramer sent me with the compliments of Captain Van Deusen. They typify in a striking way the earnestness and patriotism which have marked every step in the progress of the draft under your administration. Will you not be good enough to convey to Captain Van Deusen my thanks for his kindness?

Sincerely yours,
(Sgd.) E. H. CROWDER.
Provost Marshal General.

LETTER OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF PORTO RICO.

January 15, 1919.

To the Members of Local and District Boards.

DEAR SIR:

I take pleasure in enclosing herewith a copy of the "Roster" of the Selective Service Officials of Porto Rico, among which your name appears.

In transmitting this copy, I wish to call your attention to the greeting of the Governor to the members of the district and local boards, and I desire to express to you my personal appreciation and thanks for the patriotic and efficient service which you have so loyally given to your country and to your government.

Under the Selective Service Law, local boards were required to furnish the National Army to take its part in the World's great struggle for justice, liberty and humanity, and you, as a member of the said boards, were called upon to pass judgment upon the qualifications of your neighbors to take their places within this great Army. Your task, at times, was one calling for the greatest sacrifice and highest moral courage in passing upon the exemption and discharge from military service of your fellow citizens, and seeing that each individual case was resolved impartially, with justice and equity to each and every one of your neighbors and to your Government. I am highly gratified at the results of the work and feel sure that not a member of this great organization has betrayed his country or his fellow citizens in carrying our the Selective Service Law.

As the Governor so aptly said: "For this service you deserve to be remembered with gratitude by all patriotic citizens of the United States" and I may add, and by all liberty-loving people of the world, for whom this patriotic service was really given.

When I reflect on the willingness and impartiality with which you have performed every duty imposed upon you, often at great personal sacrifice, I am proud to feel that I have been associated with you in this great work, and I know that the services rendered by the District and Local Boards of Porto Rico will ever remain a shining star in the future history of this Island.

The record made by these boards is an enviable one and I am convinced that the loyalty, patriotism, honesty and efficiency of its members cannot be surpassed by any other part of the United States.

The task set for you under the Selective Service Law is nearing completion; only the compiling and disposing of the records remain to be finished, and I feel sure you will faithfully continue to perform your duty until the last step has been taken.

Yours very respectfully,

JOHN A. WILSON,
Adjutant General of Porto Rico.

ROSTER

SELECTIVE SERVICE OFFICIALS

OF

PORTO RICO

JANUARY 10, 1919

GOVERNOR YAGER'S GREETING TO THE DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS OF PORTO RICO.

To All Members of the District and Local Boards of Porto Rico:

In behalf of our country and our Island I wish to express thanks and appreciation for the efficient and patriotic service which you have given to the great cause of human liberty in executing the Selective Service Law.

Without any compensation whatever, except the consciousness of performing your duty, you have loyally and faithfully given your time and labor toward the formation of Porto Rico's share of the National Army.

For eighteen months of continuous service you have given much time and labor to this important task. This has been real war-work and it has been cheerfully and patriotically performed, and for this service you deserve to be remmbered with gratitude by all patriotic citizens of the United States.

ARTHUR YAGER,
Governor.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, SAN JUAN, P. R., *January 10, 1919.*

ROSTER, SELECTIVE-SERVICE OFFICIALS OF PORTO RICO.

HEADQUARTERS.

(Office, 5 Allen Street, San Juan, P. R.)

ARTHUR YAGER ---------- *Governor.*
MAJ. JOHN A. WILSON ---------- *The Adjutant General.*
CAPT. R. J. VAN DEUSEN, INF., U. S. A. --- *Assistant to the Adjutant General and Disbursing Officer of the United States.*
LIEUT. COL. W. F. LIPPITT, M. C., U. S. A. *Medical Aid to the Governor.*
JOSÉ J. ACOSTA ---------- *Chief Clerk.*

DISTRICT BOARD OF PORTO RICO.

(Address, No. 86 Allen Street, San Juan, P. R.)

Eduardo Giorgetti ---------- Chairman.
Juan de Guzmán Benítez ---------- Secretary.
Dr. José S. Belaval.
Luis Sánchez Morales.
Abraham Peña.
Martín Ergui [1] ---------- Chief Clerk.
Carlos Llauger Díaz [2] ---------- Chief Clerk.

[1] Resigned July 31, 1918.
[2] Appointed July 31, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR ADJUNTAS.

Zoilo Gracia [1] ---------- Chairman.
José Cobián Rivera [2] ---------- Chairman.
Miguel Moll Ferrer ---------- Secretary.
Alfredo Vargas.
Fernando Janer Landrón [3] ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
José H. Acabá [4] ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Celso Caballero ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. Belén Gotay ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. Santos Defendini ---------- Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned September 6, 1918.
[2] Appointed September 6, 1918.
[3] Resigned September 14, 1918.
[4] Appointed September 14, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR AGUADA.

Luis Vadi Santoni ---------- Chairman.
R. A. Lausell ---------- Secretary.
Emilio Ruiz.
Pedro F. Acevedo ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Carlos González ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. Buenaventura Jiménez ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. Martín O. de la Rosa ---------- Examining Physician.

LOCAL BOARD FOR AGUADILLA.

Augusto Reichard ---------- Chairman.
Luis Cuevas Mas ---------- Secretary.
Dr. Martín O. de la Rosa.
Agustín Guevara ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. B. Jiménez Serra ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. José E. Igartúa ---------- Examining Physician.

LOCAL BOARD FOR AGUAS BUENAS.

Ramón Caballero Delgado ---------- Chairman.
José Marrero Denis ---------- Secretary.
Dr. Alfredo Márquez.
Enrique Lazardi ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. A. Fernós Isern ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. A. Giol Texidor ---------- Examining Physician.

LOCAL BOARD FOR AIBONITO.

Antonio Rivas [1] ---------- Chairman.
Galo Mª. González [2] ---------- Chairman.
Generoso Ortiz [3] ---------- Chairman.
Pedro Torres Colón [4] ---------- Secretary.
Dr. E. N. Bone.[5]
N. Ortiz Lebrón [3] ---------- Secretary.
Dr. E. Canino.[6]
Nicolás Ortiz Lebrón [7] ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Jesús M. Rodríguez ---------- Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned May 21, 1918.
[2] Appointed May 21, 1918; resigned November 30, 1918.
[3] Appointed November 30, 1918.
[4] Resigned September 6, 1918.
[5] Resigned October 25, 1918.
[6] Appointed October 25, 1918.
[7] Resigned November 30, 1918

LOCAL BOARD FOR AÑASCO.

Manuel A. Guzmán [1] ---------- Chairman.
Rafael Arrillaga Roqué [2] ---------- Chairman.
José E. Gaztambide [1] ---------- Secretary.
Manuel Janer Soler [3] ---------- Secretary.
Serafín Agostini Zapata.[4]
Antonio González Suárez.[3]
Dr. Manuel Dueño.[4]
F. L. Rodríguez ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Manuel García de Quevedo ---------- Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned December 1, 1917.
[2] Appointed December 1, 1917.
[3] Appointed May 21, 1918.
[4] Resigned May 21, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR ARECIBO.

Alberto Brusi [1]	Chairman.
José R. Aponte [2]	Chairman.
Ramón Alfonso Rivera [1]	Secretary.
Rafael San Millán [2]	Secretary.
Dr. Ramón A. de Torres.[3]	
Dr. Ramón Vergne.[4]	
Manuel Pérez Avilés	Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. J. Zengotita	Examining Physician.
Dr. Miguel Roses Artau	Examining Physician.
Dr. Fernando Alemán	Examining Physician.
Dr. José Mendín Sabat	Examining Physician.
Dr. Marcos A. Manzano	Examining Physician.
Dr. Rafael Rivera Aulet	Examining Physician.
Dr. Coll Y Cuchí	Examining Physician.
Dr. Guillermo Curbelo	Examining Physician.
Dr. Francisco Aguirre	Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned November 30, 1918.
[2] Appointed November 30, 1918.
[3] Resigned May 21, 1918.
[4] Appointed May 21, 1918.

LOCAL BOAD FOR ARROYO.

Francisco García	Chairman.
Alberto Morales	Secretary.
Dr. E. García Lascot.[1]	
José R. Robert.[2]	
José R. Robert [3]	Rep. P. M. G.
Luis Poggi [4]	Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. A. G. Mehrhof	Examining Physician.
Dr. José González	Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned May 21, 1918.
[2] Appointed May 21, 1918.
[3] Resigned August 15, 1918.
[4] Appointed August 15, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR BARCELONETA

Fernando Suria Chaves	Chairman.
Tomás Martínez	Secretary.
Dr. Gabriel Amorós.	
Quintilio del Pozo	Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Juan S. Marchán	Examining Physician.

LOCAL BOARD FOR BARRANQUITAS.

R. Rivera Gómez [1] ---------- Chairman.
Ulpiano Torres [2] ---------- Chairman.
Otilio Rodríguez [3] ---------- Secretary.
Pío Colón Ortiz [4] ---------- Secretary.
Dr. J. M. Rodríguez.[1]
Pío Berríos.[2]
Antonio Vázquez ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. R. Berríos Berdecía ---------- Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned October 25, 1918.
[2] Appointed October 25, 1918.
[3] Resigned September 6, 1918.
[4] Appointed September 6, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR BARROS.

Francisco Nogueras ---------- Chairman.
Buenaventura Ruiz Gerena [1] ---------- Secretary.
Ramón Sánchez Delgado [2] ---------- Secretary.
Oscar Guerrero [3] ---------- Secretary.
José de la Cruz Rivero.
Francisco Carreras ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Manuel Pujadas Díaz ---------- Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned September 6, 1918.
[2] Appointed September 6, 1918; resigned November 30, 1918.
[3] Appointed November 30, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR BAYAMON.

Fernando J. Montilla [1] ---------- Chairman.
Rafael Díaz Cintrón [2] ---------- Chairman.
Dr. M. Fossas ---------- Chairman.
Etelberto N. Márquez ---------- Secretary.
M. Wiewall.[3]
Vicente Nieves.[4]
Ignacio Carballeira ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Hiram González ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. J. Zaratt ---------- Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned September 6, 1918.
[2] Appointed September 6, 1918; resigned November 30, 1918.
[3] Appointed September 7, 1917; resigned October 25, 1917.
[4] Appointed November 30, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR CABO ROJO.

José Antonio Fleytás Colberg ---------- Chairman.
Antonio Acarón Correa [1] ---------- Secretary.
Enrique López Delgado [2] ---------- Secretary.
Dr. Félix Vilella Vélez.
Rodolfo Colberg Pabón ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Ricardo Ramírez Morales ---------- Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned December 1, 1918.
[2] Appointed December 1, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR CAGUAS.

Ricardo Diez Ramos ---------- Chairman.
Juan M. Solá ---------- Secretary.
Dr. Luis García de Quevedo.[1]
Dr. Alejandro Giol Texidor.[2]
Nicolás Aguayo ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Jacinto Zaratt ---------- Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned May 21, 1918.
[2] Appointed May 21, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR CAMUY.

Tulio Rodríguez ---------- Chairman.
Teodoro Martínez López ---------- Secretary.
Turiano Rivera.
Adolfo Jiménez ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Luis Brusi Alvarez ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. Felipe A. García ---------- Examining Physician.

LOCAL BOARD FOR CAROLINA.

Germán Ortiz ---------- Chairman.
Eduardo Colón[1] ---------- Secretary.
Pedro Quero Blanco[2] ---------- Secretary.
Dr. Clemente Fernández.
Ignacio Olivero ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. José Aubray ---------- Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned December 1, 1917.
[2] Appointed December 1, 1917.

LOCAL BOARD FOR CAYEY.

José J. Aponte[1] ---------- Chairman.
Miguel Marcos Morales[2] ---------- Chairman.
Agustín Tacoronte[3] ---------- Secretary.
Julio Ramos Laborda[4] ---------- Secretary.
Dr. Antonio Villanueva.
Ramón Collazo ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Ramón C. Umpierre ---------- Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned May 21, 1918.
[2] Appointed May 21, 1918.
[3] Resigned September 6, 1918.
[4] Appointed September 6, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR CEIBA.

Angel Ramos Gómez ---------- Chairman.
Felicidad Quiñones ---------- Secretary.
Agustín Guardiola.
Juan Robles ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Felipe F. Vizcarrondo ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. Juan Veve Carrillo ---------- Examining Physician.

LOCAL BOARD FOR CIALES.

Simplicio J. Cordero [1] ..... Chairman.
José Nieves Maldonado [2] ..... Chairman.
Dr. Julio E. Luiggi.[3]
Alberto R. Hernández ..... Secretary.
Dr. Francisco Martínez.[4]
Luis Aguilera Viera ..... Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. H. F. Carrasquillo ..... Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned May 21, 1918.
[2] Appointed May 21, 1918.
[3] Resigned September 6, 1918.
[4] Appointed September 6, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR CIDRA.

Basilio Nieves ..... Chairman.
Luis Santini ..... Secretary.
Miguel Barrionuevo.
Rafael Navarro ..... Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. A. Fernós Isern ..... Examining Physician.
Dr. A. García de Quevedo ..... Examining Physician.
Dr. Miguel Pelegrina ..... Examining Physician.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COAMO.

Ramón Aguilú ..... Chairman.
Felip Colón [1] ..... Secretary.
Herminio Santaella [2] ..... Secretary.
Dr. E. Matta.[3]
Antonio Rivas.[4]
George Oppenheimer ..... Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Leonardo Igaravídez ..... Examining Physician.
Dr. Juan Trujillo ..... Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned October 25, 1917.
[2] Appointed October 25, 1917.
[3] Resigned May 21, 1918.
[4] Resigned May 21, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COMERIO.

José Asunción Santiago ..... Chairman.
Gumersindo Berríos ..... Secretary.
Emilio Montilla.
Virgilio Santiago ..... Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Artemio Umpierre ..... Examining Physician.
Dr. D. A. Crescioni ..... Examining Physician.
Dr. Ramón Lavandero ..... Examining Physician.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COROZAL.

José Bou Galí	Chairman.
Ramón Riera Fuentes	Secretary.
Dr. Asisclo Bou de la Torre.	
Jaime Bou	Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. A. Montalvo Guenard	Examining Physician.
Dr. Pedro Rivera	Examining Physician.

LOCAL BOARD FOR CULEBRA.

Manuel Janer Soler [1]	Chairman.
Manuel D. Márquez [2]	Chairman.
Eusebio García [3]	Secretary.
Dr. W. C. Pressly [4]	Secretary.
Pedro F. Méndez.	
Dr. F. S. Pressley	Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned May 21, 1918.
[2] Appointed May 21, 1918.
[3] Resigned September 6, 1918.
[4] Appointed September 6, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DORADO.

Pedro López	Chairman.
José N. Catalá [1]	Secretary.
Bonifacio López [2]	Secretary.
Dr. Miguel Herrero.[3]	
José B. Rodríguez.[4]	
Pedro Vázquez Colón	Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Manuel Meléndez	Examining Physician.
Dr. J. H. Font Jiménez	Examining Physician.
Dr. Félix Alfonso Díaz	Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned September 6, 1918.
[2] Appointed September 6, 1918.
[3] Resigned October 25, 1917.
[4] Appointed October 25, 1917.

LOCAL BOARD FOR FAJARDO.

Juan Penedo Benítez	Chairman.
Nicolás Guzmán López [1]	Secretary.
A. Díaz Nieves [2]	Secretary.
Dr. José A. Díaz.[3]	
Dr. Juan Veve.[4]	
Manuel Siaca Pacheco	Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Felipe V. Vizcarrondo	Examining Physician.
Dr. Enrique Matta Quiñones	Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned September 6, 1918.
[2] Appointed September 6, 1918.
[3] Resigned October 25, 1918.
[4] Appointed October 25, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR GUANICA.

Luis Quiñones ---------- Chairman.
Primitivo Anglada ---------- Secretary.
Dr. Joseph Kenney.[1]
Dr. J. F. Morse.[2]
B. H. Dodge[3] ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Eugene J. Lieder[4] ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Pedro Malaret Yordán ---------- Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned October 25, 1917.
[2] Appointed October 25, 1917.
[3] Resigned October 19, 1918.
[4] Appointed October 19, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR GUAYAMA.

Luis Carminely[1] ---------- Chairman.
Genaro Cautiño[2] ---------- Chairman.
Pedro Manzano Aviñó ---------- Secretary.
Dr. G. A. Mehrhof.[3]
Dr. Tomás Domínguez.[4]
Vicente Belgodere ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Pablo Bonelli ---------- Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned October 25, 1917.
[2] Appointed October 25, 1917.
[3] Resigned September 6, 1918.
[4] Appointed September 6, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR GUAYANILLA.

Rafael D. Dapena ---------- Chairman.
Isaías Rodríguez ---------- Secretary.
Romualdo J. Zavala.
Francisco Rodríguez López ---------- Rep. P. M. C.
Dr. Elías C. Segarra ---------- Examining Physician.

LOCAL BOARD FOR GUAYNABO.

Tomás Gual ---------- Chairman.
Juan García Rosado ---------- Secretary.
Federico Amadeo.
José Carazo ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. M. Morales Muñoz ---------- Examining Physician.

LOCAL BOARD FOR GURABO.

Jesús M. Pereyó ---------- Chairman.
Isidoro Hernández Rivera[1] ---------- Secretary.
Octavio Huerta[2] ---------- Secretary.
Ramón Torres Ramos.[3]
Gustavo Quiñones.[4]
Gonzalo García ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Clemente Mercado ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. R. A. Ríos ---------- Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned November 30, 1918.
[2] Appointed November 30, 1918.
[3] Resigned September 6, 1918.
[4] Appointed September 6, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR HATILLO.

José Monserrate Cerdero	Chairman.
Jedro I. Navas	Secretary.
Dr. Luis Brusi.	
John K. Hubbard	Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Felipe A. García	Examining Physician.
Dr. J. Mendín Sabat.	Examining Physician.

LOCAL BOARD FOR HORMIGUEROS.

Felipe Cruz Irizarri	Chairman.
José Ramírez Avilés	Secretary.
Dr. Alfredo Lassise Rivera.[1]	
Ramón S. Rodríguez.[2]	
Gregorio Lema	Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Manuel Guzmán, Jr.	Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned September 6, 1918.
[2] Appointed September 6, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR HUMACAO.

Luis Pereyó Quiñones[1]	Chairman.
Víctor Burset[2]	Chairman.
Rafael Mas	Secretary.
Dr. Manuel B. Caballero.[1]	
Jaime Alsina.[2]	
José Carreras	Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Eulalio García Lascot	Examining Physician.
Dr. James W. Brice	Examining Physician.
Dr. Manuel Janer	Examining Physician.
Dr. Isidro A. Vidal	Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned May 21, 1918.
[2] Appointed May 21, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD OF ISABELA.

Augusto Suárez	Chairman.
Nicandro García[1]	Secretary.
Fernando Domenech[2]	Secretary.
Dr. Arsenio Vallecillo.	
Eduardo L. Quevedo	Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. José E. Igartúa	Examining Physician.
Dr. Buenaventura Jiménez Serra	Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned November 30, 1918.
[2] Appointed November 30, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR JAYUYA.

Tomás Torres	Chairman.
Francisco Torrado	Secretary.
José Mattei.	
Antonio Cabañas	Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Santos Defendini	Examining Physician.
Dr. José Cobián	Examining Physician.

LOCAL BOARD FOR JUANA DIAZ.

Joaquín Tristani ---------- Chairman.
Pedro Monclova Gallardo ---------- Secretary.
Dr. Enrique Vallecillo.
Ramón Rivera ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Armando García Soltero ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. Manuel A. Zavala ---------- Examining Physician.

LOCAL BOARD FOR JUNCOS.

Celestino Benítez ---------- Chairman.
Luis J. Mejías ---------- Secretary.
Dr. Fernando González.
Francisco Carreras [1] ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Simplicio J. Cordero [2] ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. José Barreros padró ---------- Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned August 10, 1918.
[2] Appointed August 10, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR LAJAS.

Julio Ortiz ---------- Chairman.
José A. Morales ---------- Secretary.
Arturo Dávila.
José Ramírez Ortiz ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Rafael Vera ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. Modesto Vélez ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. Pascual A. Rivera ---------- Examining Physician.

LOCAL BOARD FOR LARES.

Salvador Vilella ---------- Chairman.
José C. Levy ---------- Secretary.
Dr. Juan Benet Valdés.
Juan Vivó ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Agustín Diez ---------- Examining Physician.

LOCAL BOARD FOR LAS MARIAS.

Tomás Pereira ---------- Chairman.
Cecilio Beauchamps ---------- Secretary.
Pedro Rivera.
Carlos M. Beauchamps ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Felipe González ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. Frank Rivera ---------- Examining Physician.

LOCAL BOARD FOR LAS PIEDRAS.

Gregorio Márquez ---------- Chairman.
José Rafael Gómez ---------- Secretary.
Cruz Baquero Fuentes.
Secundino Berríos ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Manuel B. Berríos ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. Isidro A. Vidal ---------- Examining Physician.

LOCAL BOARD FOR LOIZA.

Ermedindo Díaz Cintrón ..... Chairman.
Eusebio Iturrino Espinet [2] ..... Secretary.
Luis Villalobos [2] ..... Secretary.
Dr. José Aubray.
Luis Castro Calderón ..... Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Ramón Ríos ..... Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned September 6, 1918.
[2] Appointed September 6, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR LUQUILLO.

Rafael N. Coca ..... Chairman.
Antonio Paz Ruiz ..... Secretary.
Dr. Miguel Veve Calzada.
Manuel Serrano ..... Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Felipe F. Vizcarrondo ..... Examining Physician.

LOCAL BOARD FOR MANATI.

Francisco Brunet [1] ..... Chairman.
Federico Schroder ..... Chairman.
Sandalio Montilla ..... Secretary.
Fernándo Callejo.[2]
Luis Maisonave.[3]
W. H. Hill [4] ..... Rep. P. M. G.
Francisco Medina [5] ..... Rep. P. M. G.
Harold M. Styles [6] ..... Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Juan S. Marchán ..... Examining Physician.
Dr. A. Otero López ..... Examining Physician.
Dr. Octavio Jordán ..... Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned December 1, 1917.
[2] Appointed December 1, 1917; resigned September 6, 1918.
[3] Appointed September 6, 1918.
[4] Resigned May 10, 1918.
[5] Appointed May 10, 1918; resigned June 26, 1918.
[6] Appointed June 26, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR MARICAO.

Pedro Cordero [1] ..... Chairman.
Federico Souffront [2] ..... Chairman.
Raúl Ibarra ..... Secretary.
Dr. Américo Oms.
Tomás Oranas López ..... Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. F. Rivera ..... Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned September 6, 1918.
[2] Appointed September 6, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR MAUNABO.

José G. Sugrañes [1] ---------- Chairman.
Wistremundo Ortiz [2] ---------- Chairman.
Ernesto Velázquez Maura ---------- Secretary.
Dr. Juan G. Bajandás.[3]
Arturo Machicote.[4]
Pedro Delgado Ortiz ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. J. Torres Cintrón ---------- Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned May 21, 1918.
[2] Appointed May 21, 1918.
[3] Resigned September 6, 1918.
[4] Appointed September 6, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR MAYAGUEZ.

Jacobo Bravo González [1] ---------- Chairman.
Carlos Sabater [2] ---------- Chairman.
Antonio Olivencia Valladares ---------- Secretary.
Dr. Antonio Blanes Mangual.
Tomás Bryan ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Oswaldo Goyco ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. T. J. Ramírez ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. R. Ramírez Santibañes ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. M. Guzmán Rodríguez, Jr. ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. Luis N. Lassise ---------- Examining Physician.

[1] Deceased.
[2] Appointed May 21, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR MOCA.

Miguel A. Babilonia [1] ---------- Chairman.
Ramón Vázquez Telles [2] ---------- Chairman.
Tadeo Charneco Ruiz [3] ---------- Secretary.
Virginio López Soto [4] ---------- Secretary.
Cosme Benejan.
Manuel Carrasco ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. José E. Igartúa ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. Buenaventura Jiménez ---------- Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned September 6, 1918.
[2] Appointed September 6, 1918.
[3] Resigned October 25, 1917.
[4] Appointed October 25, 1917.

LOCAL BOARD FOR MOROVIS.

José Barrera Cabrera	Chairman.
Herminio Miranda González [1]	Secretary.
Tadeo Charneco Ruiz [2]	Secretary.
Dr. Emilio Alfaro Díaz. [3]	
Juan Amezaga. [4]	
Felipe Sánchez Goitía	Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Juan S. Marchán	Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned October 25, 1917.
[2] Appointed October 25, 1917.
[3] Resigned September 6, 1918.
[4] Appointed September 6, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR NAGUABO.

Arturo del Rivero Quiñones	Chairman.
Ignacio M. Dávila	Secretary.
Ramón Herrera.	
Juan Garzot Jr.	Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Rafael Rivera	Examining Physician.

LOCAL BOARD FOR NARANJITO.

Fortunato Morales	Chairman.
Pedro Cid Rodríguez	Secretary.
Medardo Rivera.	
Enrique Vallén	Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. José Torres Cintrón	Examining Physician.
Dr. Ramón Luis Rodríguez	Examining Physician.
Dr. Manuel Fossas	Examining Physician.
Dr. Aciselo Bou de la Torre	Examining Physician.

LOCAL BOARD FOR PATILLAS.

Francisco Picón	Chairman.
Fernando H. Janer.	
Juan C. Villariny	Secretary.
Fernando Rodríguez [1]	Rep. P. M. G.
Rafael Nicolau [2]	Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. E. García Lascot	Examining Physician.
Dr. José Márquez Torres	Examining Physician.
Dr. Ramón Berríos Berdecía	Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned May 31, 1918.
[2] Appointed May 31, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR PEÑUELAS.

Reinaldo Loyola Castellar	Chairman.
Felipe E. Nazario	Secretary.
Angel Prez Brunt.	
Santiago Pursell	Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. José Antonio Loyola Castellar	Examining Physician.
Dr. Antonio J. Casanova Bauzá	Examining Physician.

LOCAL BOARD FOR PONCE.

Luis Yordán Dávila ---------- Chairman.
F. Manuel Toro [2] ---------- Secretary.
Mariano E. Vidal [1] ---------- Secretary.
Dr. Pedro Malaret.
Mario S. Belaval ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Julio Ferrer Torres ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. Guillermo Vivas ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. Manuel A. de Zavala ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. S. Pietri ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. Rafael López Nusa ---------- Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned October 25, 1917.
[2] Appointed October 25, 1917.

LOCAL BOARD FOR QUEBRADILLAS.

Luis Abrams ---------- Chairman.
Lemuel Márquez ---------- Secretary.
Dr. José Zengotita.[1]
Arturo Umpierre.[2]
Juan Avila Molinari ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. J. Mendín Sabat ---------- Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned September 6, 1918.
[2] Appointed September 6, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR RINCON.

Gumersindo Evilés ---------- Chairman.
Ramón Font ---------- Secretary.
Dr. M. García de Quevedo.[1]
Pedro Brignoni.[2]
Alfredo Raffucci ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. B. Jiménez Serra ---------- Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned December 1, 1917.
[2] Appointed December 1, 1917.

LOCAL BOARD FOR RIO GRANDE.

Antonio Diaz Nieves [1] ---------- Chairman.
Luis Sánchez Valamonde ---------- Chairman.
Dr. Luis C. Boneta.
Santiago Paz Ruiz [2] ---------- Secretary.
Bonifacio Rodríguez ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr José Aubray ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. R. A. Ríos ---------- Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned May 21, 1918.
[2] Appointed May 21, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR RIO PIEDRAS.

Manuel de J. Canino ---------- Chairman.
Eloy García Plá ---------- Secretary.
Dr. Arturo Santana Náter.
Enrique Acosta [1] ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Francisco de Solís [2] ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Alfonso Paniagua ---------- Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned August 2, 1918.
[2] Appointed August 2, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR SABANA GRANDE.

Joaquín García ---------- Chairman.
Antonio Cadilla [1] ---------- Secretary.
José Castillo [2] ---------- Secretary.
Simón Bonelli, Jr.
Manuel Peralta López ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Enrique Lassise Rivera ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. Nicolás Sanabria ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. Vicente Santoni ---------- Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned September 6, 1918.
[2] Appointed September 6, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR SALINAS.

Eugenio Torres ---------- Chairman.
Manuel Iglesias ---------- Secretary.
Dr. J. L. Montalvo Guenard.[1]
Dr. Andrés Montalvo Guenard.[2]
Dr. J. L. Montalvo Guenard.[3]
Juan G. Palmer ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. E. M. Bond ---------- Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned October 25, 1917.
[2] Appointed October 25, 1917; resigned September 6, 1918.
[3] Appointed September 6, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR SAN GERMAN.

William J. Santos ---------- Chairman.
Fernando del Valle [1] ---------- Secretary.
Bartolomé Irizarri [2] ---------- Secretary.
Dr. Vicente Santoni.
Francisco Servera ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Nicolás Sanabria ---------- Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned September 6, 1918.
[2] Appointed September 6, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR SAN JUAN.

Roberto H. Todd	Chairman.
Pablo Berga	Secretary.
Dr. A. Martínez Alvarez.	
Jaime Sifre, Jr.	Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. L. Salvador Guiliani	Examining Physician.
Dr. José C. Ferrer	Examining Physician.
Dr. Diego Biascoechea	Examining Physician.
Dr. E. García Cabrera	Examining Physician.
Dr. Eusebio P. Coronas	Examining Physician.
Dr. José Mendín Sabat	Examining Physician.
Dr. Jacinto Avilés	Examining Physician.
Dr. Rafael Bernabe	Examining Physician.
Dr. Francisco Matanzo	Examining Physician.
Dr. Fernando de Juan	Examining Physician.
Dr. Francisco R. de Goenaga	Examining Physician.
Dr. N. Quiñónez Jiménez	Examining Physician.
Dr. Pedro Ramos Casellas	Examining Physician.

LOCAL BOARD FOR SAN LORENZO.

Modesto Aponte Hernández	Chairman.
Francisco Mascaró [1]	Secretary.
Carlos B. Buitrago [2]	Secretary.
Ramón Fortuño Sellés [3]	Secretary.
Dr. Luis García Suárez.	
Pedro Reilova	Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Francisco J. Mejías	Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned May 21, 1918.
[2] Appointed May 21, 1918; resigned November 30, 1918.
[3] Appointed November 30, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR SAN SEBASTIAN.

Joaquín Oronoz, Jr.	Chairman.
Salvador Gayá	Secretary.
Dr. Miguel Rodríguez Cancio.	
Miguel de Jesús	Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. J. A. Franco	Examining Physician.

LOCAL BOARD FOR SANTA ISABEL.

Pedro T. Aponte	Chairman.
Edelmiro Huertas Zayas	Secretary.
Juan J. Monserrate.	
Manuel Rodríguez	Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. S. Pietri	Examining Physician.
Dr. Luis M. Graulau	Examining Physician.

LOCAL BOARD FOR TOA ALTA.

Pedro Ramón Morales ---------- Chairman.
José de la Torre Muñiz ---------- Secretary.
Celedonio Blanco.
Manuel Vilella ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Juan J. Nogueras ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. J. H. Font Jiménez ---------- Examining Physician.

LOCAL BOARD FOR TOA BAJA.

Enrique Fernández ---------- Chairman.
José Gandía ---------- Secretary.
Dr. P. M. Bonelli.[1]
Raimundo Hernández Fajardo.[2]
Juan Escudero[3] ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Emilio Ortiz Ventura[4] ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Andrés Montalvo Guenard ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. F. García de la Torre ---------- Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned October 25, 1917.
[2] Appointed October 25, 1917.
[3] Resigned July 19, 1918.
[4] Appointed July 19, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR TRUJILLO ALTO.

José Hernández Gutiérrez ---------- Chairman.
Miguel Cruz ---------- Secretary.
Dr. Federico Trilla.[1]
José González Díaz.[2]
Andrés Varcárcel ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Clemente Fernández Barreto ---------- Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned December 22, 1917.
[2] Appointed December 22, 1917.

LOCAL BOARD FOR UTUADO.

Lucas Jiménez Porras[1] ---------- Chairman.
Federico Maestre Porrata[2] ---------- Chairman.
José Mayol Alcover ---------- Secretary.
Juan Afanador.
Rafael Hernández Usera[3] ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
B. Roig[4] ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. L. B. de la Vega ---------- Examining Physician
Dr. Luis D. Otero ---------- Examining Physician

[1] Resigned May 21, 1918.
[2] Appointed May 21, 1918.
[3] Resigned March 5, 1918.
[4] Appointed March 5, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR VEGA ALTA.

Emilio Escalera ---------- Chairman.
Ramón Orsini ---------- Secretary.
Dr. José M. Santiago.
Antonio Navas ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Pedro M. Rivera ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. Jesús María Armais ---------- Examining Physician.

LOCAL BOARD FOR VEGA BAJA.

José Otero Franqui [1] ---------- Chairman.
Santiago Pérez Melón [2] ---------- Chairman.
Facundo Rivera ---------- Secretary.
Dr. J. H. Amadeo.[3]
Ram ón Sandín Martínez.[4]
José I. Náter Girona [5] ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Ernesto Díaz Arana [6] ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Jesús María Armaiz ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. Pedro M. Rivera ---------- Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned September 26, 1918.
[2] Appointed September 26, 1918.
[3] Resigned May 21, 1918.
[4] Appointed May 21, 1918.
[5] Resigned May 9, 1918.
[6] Appointed May 9, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR VIEQUES.

José S. Aybar [1] ---------- Chairman.
Augusto Ortiz [2] ---------- Chairman.
Juan A. Blondet [3] ---------- Secretary.
Joaquín Rodríguez [4] ---------- Secretary.
Dr. J. M. Pressley [5]
Juan Villafañe.[6]
Augusto Ortiz [1] ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
L. Echevarría [7] ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Ramón P. Martínez [8] ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Sabás Honoré ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. Guillermo Carreras ---------- Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned May 21, 1918.
[2] Appointed May 21, 1918.
[3] Resigned October 25, 1917.
[4] Appointed October 25, 1917.
[5] Resigned September 6, 1918.
[6] Appointed September 6, 1918.
[7] Appointed May 21, 1918; resigned October 22, 1918.
[8] Appointed October 22, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR TOA ALTA.

Pedro Ramón Morales ---------- Chairman.
José de la Torre Muñiz ---------- Secretary.
Celedonio Blanco.
Manuel Vilella ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Juan J. Nogueras ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. J. H. Font Jiménez ---------- Examining Physician.

LOCAL BOARD FOR TOA BAJA.

Enrique Fernández ---------- Chairman.
José Gandía ---------- Secretary.
Dr. P. M. Bonelli.[1]
Raimundo Hernández Fajardo.[2]
Juan Escudero [3] ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Emilio Ortiz Ventura [4] ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Andrés Montalvo Guenard ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. F. García de la Torre ---------- Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned October 25, 1917.
[2] Appointed October 25, 1917.
[3] Resigned July 19, 1918.
[4] Appointed July 19, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR TRUJILLO ALTO.

José Hernández Gutiérrez ---------- Chairman.
Miguel Cruz ---------- Secretary.
Dr. Federico Trilla.[1]
José González Díaz.[2]
Andrés Vareárcel ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Clemente Fernández Barreto ---------- Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned December 22, 1917.
[2] Appointed December 22, 1917.

LOCAL BOARD FOR UTUADO.

Lucas Jiménez Porras [1] ---------- Chairman.
Federico Maestre Porrata [2] ---------- Chairman.
José Mayol Alcover ---------- Secretary.
Juan Afanador.
Rafael Hernández Usera [3] ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
B. Roig [4] ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. L. B. de la Vega ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. Luis D. Otero ---------- Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned May 21, 1918.
[2] Appointed May 21, 1918.
[3] Resigned March 5, 1918.
[4] Appointed March 5, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR VEGA ALTA.

Emilio Escalera ---------- Chairman.
Ramón Orsini ---------- Secretary.
Dr. José M. Santiago.
Antonio Navas ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Pedro M. Rivera ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. Jesús María Armais ---------- Examining Physician.

LOCAL BOARD FOR VEGA BAJA.

José Otero Franqui [1] ---------- Chairman.
Santiago Pérez Melón [2] ---------- Chairman.
Facundo Rivera ---------- Secretary.
Dr. J. H. Amadeo.[3]
Ram ón Sandín Martínez.[4]
José I. Náter Girona [5] ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Ernesto Díaz Arana [6] ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Jesús María Armaiz ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. Pedro M. Rivera ---------- Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned September 26, 1918.
[2] Appointed September 26, 1918.
[3] Resigned May 21, 1918.
[4] Appointed May 21, 1918.
[5] Resigned May 9, 1918.
[6] Appointed May 9, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR VIEQUES.

José S. Aybar [1] ---------- Chairman.
Augusto Ortiz [2] ---------- Chairman.
Juan A. Blondet [3] ---------- Secretary.
Joaquín Rodríguez [4] ---------- Secretary.
Dr. J. M. Pressley [5]
Juan Villafañe.[6]
Augusto Ortiz [7] ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
L. Echevarría [7] ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Ramón P. Martínez [8] ---------- Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Sabás Honoré ---------- Examining Physician.
Dr. Guillermo Carreras ---------- Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned May 21, 1918.
[2] Appointed May 21, 1918.
[3] Resigned October 25, 1917.
[4] Appointed October 25, 1917.
[5] Resigned September 6, 1918.
[6] Appointed September 6, 1918.
[7] Appointed May 21, 1918; resigned October 22, 1918.
[8] Appointed October 22, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR VILLALBA.

Walter McJones [1]	Chairman.
Guillermo Quesada [2]	Chairman.
Pablo Morfi	Secretary.
Teodoro Alonso.	
Guillermo Quesada	Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Antonio Arbona	Examining Physician.
Dr. Armando García Soltero	Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned September 6, 1918.
[2] Appointed September 6, 1918.

LOCAL BOARD FOR YABUCOA.

Luis Toro Pérez	Chairman.
Miguel de Celis Porrata [1]	Secretary.
Ernesto V. Ramos [2]	Secretary.
Dr. José Eulogio Berríos	
Francisco Valdejuli	Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Julio Cintrón	Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned December 1, 1917.
[2] Appointed December 1, 1917.

LOCAL BOARD FOR YAUCO.

Antonio Molini, Jr.	Chairman.
A. Ramírez Marini [1]	Secretary.
Alejandro Franceschi [2]	Secretary.
Santiago Villaneuve Seminei. [1]	
Juan Amill Amill [2]	
Domingo Vivaldi	Rep. P. M. G.
Dr. Arquelio Ramírez Marini	Examining Physician.
Dr. José S. Arrache	Examining Physician.

[1] Resigned December 1, 1917.
[2] Appointed December 1, 1917.

LEGAL ADVISORY BOARDS.

Central Committee: Luis Muñoz Morales, Chairman, President Porto Rico Bar Association; Howard L. Kern, Attorney General of Porto Rico; Emilio del Toro, Associate Justice Supreme Court; Manuel Rodríguez Serra, Member American Bar.

District of Aguadilla: Andrés B. Crosas, Chairman, Judge District Court; Augusto Reichard, Arturo Reichard, Buenaventura Esteves, Salvador Vilella.

District of Arecibo: Enrique Lloreda, Chairman, Judge District Court; Santiago B. Palmer, Antonio Suliveres.

District of Mayagüez: Charles E. Foote, Chairman, Judge District Court; Leopoldo Feliú, Senator; Mariano Riera Palmer; Francisco Azuar, Secretary.

District of Ponce: Domingo Sepúlveda, Chairman, Judge District Court; Francico Parra Capó, Member of the Legislature of Porto Rico; Gustavo Rodríguez.

District of Guayama: J. A. López Acosta, Chairman, Judge District Court; José C. Ramos, C. Domínguez Rubio.

District of Humacao: Rafael Cuevas Zequeira, Chairman, Judge District Court; Francisco González Fagundo, Víctor Burset Masferrer.

District of San Juan: Jacinto Texidor, Chairman, Judge District Court; Celestino Iriarte, Jr., Juan Hernández López, Rafael Rivera Zayas, Francisco Soto Gras, Antonio Sarmiento, José Martínez Dávila, Eduardo Acuña, R. Matínez Alvarez, José de Guzmán Benítez, Juan B. Soto, José Puig Morales, Cayetano Coll Cuchí, Manual M. Ginorio, F. de la Torre, M. Benítez Flores, Hugh R. Francis.

PREPAREDNESS LEAGUE OF AMERICAN DENTISTS

WHO SERVED ON LOCAL BOARDS AS DENTAL EXAMINERS AND RENDERED SERVICES TO ACCEPTED REGISTRANTS.

Dr. Manuel V. del Valle, Director for Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R.

Aguadilla: Dr. Luis M. Villalón.

Guayama: Dr. Francisco G. Bruno,

Lares: Dr. Francisco Vilella, Jr.

San Germán: Dr. Néstor Rivera.

Mayagüez: Dr. Arístides E. Cámara, Dr. Francisco A. Sabater, Dr. Francisco Llavat, Dr. Pedro Monagas.

Ponce: Dr. Germánico S. Belaval.

San Juan: Dr. Manuel V. del Valle, Dr. José Salgado, Dr. E. Goenaga, Dr. Joaquín Fernández Carballo, Dr. Lorenzo R. Noa, Dr. L. Emilio Chevremont, Dr. Francisco Ponte, Dr. J. H. Monserrat, Dr. Angel S. Sifre, Dr. E. Batista, Dr. Lorenzo Casalduc, Dr. Julio Toro Hernández.

(NOTE.—The above-named dentists rendered dental services to accept registrants free of cost for professional services and materials.)

o-O-o

TABLE "A".

REGISTRATION JULY 1917

Local board	
Adjuntas	1,514
Aguada	1,164
Aguadilla	1,980
Aguas Buenas	766
Aibonito	1,028
Añasco	1,298
Arecibo	4,497
Arroyo	595
Barceloneta	436
Barranquitas	822
Barros	1,143
Bayamón	2,960
Cabo Rojo	1,727
Caguas	3,447
Camuy	1,072
Carolina	1,156
Cayey	2,211
Ceiba	484
Ciales	1,407
Cidra	1,128
Coamo	1,368
Comerío	1,138
Corozal	1,039
Culebra	37
Dorado	567
Fajardo	1,270
Guánica	747
Guayama	1,942
Guayanilla	927
Guaynabo	603
Gurabo	1,066
Hatillo	1,046
Hormigueros	425
Humacao	1,799
Isabela	1,377
Jayuya	970
Juana díaz	1,722
Juncos	1,090
Lajas	855
Lares	1,857
Las Marías	758
Las Piedras	786
Loíza	1,160
Luquillo	553
Manatí	1,719
Maricao	561
Maunabo	534
Mayagüez	4,159
Moca	1,194
Morovis	1,093
Naguabo	1,408
Naranjito	717
Patillas	1,098
Peñuelas	997
Ponce	6,607
Quebradillas	669
Rincón	714
Río Grande	965
Río Piedras	1,901
Sabana Grande	939
Salinas	1,481
San Germán	1,788
San Juan	7,793
San Lorenzo	1,259
San Sebastián	1,595
Santa Isabel	822
Toa Alta	732
Toa Baja	529
Trujillo Alto	770
Utuado	2,637
Vega Alta	830
Vega Baja	1,263
Vieques	1,040
Villalba	1,008
Yabucoa	1,459
Yauco	2,286

TABLE "B".

REGISTRATION OF JULY 5, 1918.

Local board of—	
1. Adjuntas	182
2. Aguada	90
3. Aguadilla	194
4. Aguas Buenas	84
5. Aibonito	93
6. Añasco	136
7. Arecibo	418
8. Arroyo	58
9. Barceloneta	135
10. Barranquitas	105
11. Barros	152
12. Bayamón	246
13. Cabo Rojo	187
14. Caguas	379
15. Camuy	149
16. Carolina	138
17. Cayey	206
18. Ceiba	58
19. Ciales	106
20. Cidra	146
21. Coamo	166
22. Comerío	136
23. Corozal	91
24. Culebra	3
25. Dorado	54
26. Fajardo	147
27. Guánica	62
28. Guayama	175
29. Guayanilla	105
30. Guaynabo	74
31. Gurabo	94
32. Hatillo	146
33. Hormigueros	49
34. Humacao	208
35. Isabela	173
36. Jayuya	135
37. Juana Díaz	149
38. Juncos	97
39. Lajas	152
40. Lares	268
41. Las Marías	70
42. Las Piedras	83
43. Loíza	138
44. Luquillo	67
45. Manatí	193
46. Maricao	61
47. Maunabo	56
48. Mayagüez	485
49. Moca	150
50. Morovis	112
51. Naguabo	145
52. Naranjito	93
53. Patillas	118
54. Peñuelas	121
55. Ponce	571
56. Quebradillas	105
57. Rincón	95
58. Río Grande	141
59. Río Piedra	211
60. Sabana Grande	120
61. Salinas	68
62. San Germán	226
63. San Juan	599
64. San Lorenzo	163
65. San Sebastián	175
66. Santa Isabel	85
67. Toa Alta	93
68. Toa Baja	59
69. Trujillo Alto	61
70. Utuado	285
71. Vega Alta	104
72. Vega Baja	165
73. Vieques	85
74. Villalba	121
75. Yabucoa	163
76. Yauco	223
Total	10,744

TABLE "C".

REGISTRATION OF OCTOBER 26, 1918.

Local board of—	
1. Adjuntas	1,447
2. Aguada	1,107
3. Aguadilla	1,802
4. Aguas Buenas	965
5. Aibonito	1,110
6. Añasco	1,385
7. Arecibo	4,685
8. Arroyo	751
9. Barceloneta	1,278
10. Barranquitas	1,040
11. Barros	1,336
12. Bayamón	2,890
13. Cabo Rojo	2,344
14. Caguas	3,285
15. Camuy	1,320
16. Carolina	1,363
17. Cayey	2,509
18. Ceiba	584
19. Ciales	1,575
20. Cidra	1,165
21. Coamo	1,589
22. Comerío	1,350
23. Corozal	1,165
24. Culebra	84
25. Dorado	520
26. Fajardo	1,611
27. Guánica	616
28. Guayama	1,858
29. Guayanilla	1,085
30. Guaynabo	854
31. Gurabo	994
32. Hatillo	1,243
33. Hormigueros	506
34. Humacao	1,860
35. Isabela	1,665
36. Jayuya	1,166
37. Juana Díaz	1,945
38. Juncos	1,316
39. Lajas	1,222
40. Lares	2,470
41. Las Marías	781
42. Las Piedras	899
43. Loíza	1,282
44. Luquillo	649
45. Manatí	1,836
46. Maricao	699
47. Maunabo	685
48. Mayagüez	4,248
49. Moca	1,503
50. Morovis	1,113
51. Naguabo	1,507
52. Naranjito	954
53. Patillas	1,348
54. Peñuelas	1,327
55. Ponce	6,543
56. Quebradillas	870
57. Rincón	858
58. Río Grande	1,140
59. Río Piedras	2,151
60. Sabana Grande	1,268
61. Salinas	1,412
62. San Germán	2,552
63. San Juan	7,882
64. San Lorenzo	1,633
65. San Sebastián	2,117
66. Santa Isabel	818
67. Toa Alta	953
68. Toa Baja	688
69. Trujillo Alto	640
70. Utuado	2,829
71. Vega Alta	916
72. Vega Baja	1,419
73. Vieques	1,122
74. Villalba	1,149
75. Yabucoa	1,782
76. Yauco	2,548
Total	116,403

TABLE "D".

STATUS OF REGISTRANTS OF 1917.

1. REGISTRATION.

First registration (July 5, 1917)	109,706
Second registration (July 5, 1918)	10,744
Third registration (October 26, 1918)	116,403
Total	236,853

2. PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS.

First registration:	
Called for examination	58,209
Failed to appear	2,910
Accepted	38,932
Rejected	16,367

3. INDUCTIONS.

First registration:	
Ordered to report at camp	17,855
Failed to report	139
Rejected at camp	2,733

4. CLAIMS AND EXEMPTIONS.

First registration:	
Claims made for exemption or discharge	7,573
Claims allowed	2,546
Claims disallowed	5,027

5. MARRIED AND SINGLE.

First registration:	
Married registrants called and accepted	18
Single registrants called and accepted	26,381

6. CITIZENS AND ALIENS.

First registration:	
Citizens	107,486
Called and accepted	39,688
Aliens	2,220
Called and accepted	165
Third registratinon:	
Citizens	114,330
Aliens	2,073
Declarants	136
Nondeclarantss	1,937

7. *Color.*

First registration:	
White	80,551
Colored	25,627
Third registratinon:	
White	89,773
Colored	26,611

8. AGE.

(FIRST REGISTRATION.)

Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.
21	16,333	26	7,974
22	16,030	27	7,159
23	16,357	28	8,407
24	11,791	29	6,920
25	9,710	30	12,025

TABLE "E".

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF PORTO RICO.

Call No. 1250—Circular Letet September 13, 1918.

	LOCAL BOARDS	Cuota	SEPTEMBER—1918							
			19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Adjuntas	12						12		
2	Aguada	9						9		
3	Aguadilla	16			8	8				
4	Aguas Buenas	6				6				
5	Albonito	9					9			11
6	Añasco	11								
7	Arecibo	38	10	10	10	8				
8	Arroyo	5					5			
9	Barceloneta	12								12
10	Barranquitas	7					7			
11	Barros	9								9
12	Bayamón	24	10	10	4					
13	Cabo Rojo	14				7	7			
14	Caguas	28	10	10	8					
15	Camuy	9					9			
16	Carolina	9		9						
17	Cayey	18		6	6	6				
18	Ceiba	4					4			
19	Ciales	12				12				
20	Cidra	9		9						
21	Coamo	11					11			
22	Comerio	9				9				
23	Corozal	9					9			
24	Culebra	—								
25	Dorado	6		6						
26	Fajardo	10								10
27	Guánica	6					6			
28	Guayama	16					8	8		
29	Guayanilla	8			6			8		
30	Guaynabo	6			9					
31	Gurabo	9								
32	Hatillo	8						8		
33	Hormigueros	3						3		
34	Humacao	16				16				
35	Isabela	11					11			
36	Jayuya	8						8		
37	Juana Díaz	14					14			
38	Juncos	9								9
39	Lajas	7								7
40	Lares	15							5	10
41	Las Marías	6							6	
42	Las Piedras	6				6				
43	Loíza	9					9			
44	Luquillo	4				4				
45	Manatí	15						5	10	
46	Maricao	4								4
47	Maunabo	4							4	
48	Mayagüez	35		15	15	5				
49	Moca	9							9	
50	Morovis	9							9	
51	Naguabo	12						12		
52	Naranjito	6							6	
53	Patillas	9						9		
54	Peñuelas	8							8	
55	Ponce	55	20	20	15					
56	Quebradillas	5							5	
57	Rincón	6				6				
58	Río Grande	8						8		
59	Río Piedras	15				7	8			
60	Sabana Grande	8								8
61	Salinas	12							12	
62	San Germán	15							15	
63	San Juan	65	20	20	20	5				
64	San Lorenzo	10			10					
65	San Sebastián	13				13				
66	Santa Isabel	7				7				
67	Toa Alta	6	6							
68	Toa Baja	6	6							
69	Trujillo Alto	4					4			
70	Utuado	22							22	
71	Vega Alta	7	7							
72	Vega Baja	10		10						
73	Vieques	9							9	
74	Villalba	10							10	
75	Yabucoa	12						12		
76	Yauco	19					10	9		
	TOTALS	900	89	121	111	124	131	111	130	80

TABLE "F".

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENSES IN PORTO RICO.

	Pay of board members	Pay of employees	Pay for physical examinations.	Travel expenses and drayage.	Miscellaneous expenses	Total expenses	Net cost of operation
Local board:							
Adjuntas		$199.50		$41.50	$182.81	$423.81	$423.81
Aguada			$33.10	28.70	.85	62.65	62.65
Aguadilla		78.00		31.50	52.45	161.95	161.95
Aguas Buenas		212.00	4.00	12.25	2.97	231.22	231.22
Albonito		239.50	10.30	21.00	10.70	281.50	281.50
Añasco		237.66		29.00	11.50	278.16	278.16
Arecibo		1,248.16		28.25	353.81	1,630.22	1,630.22
Arroyo		35.00			3.00	38.00	38.00
Barceloneta		242.00		10.50		252.50	252.50
Barranquitas		328.50		70.50	5.50	404.50	404.50
Barros		301.60	17.10	6.00		327.90	327.90
Bayamón		741.75	3.00	1.60	25.00	771.35	771.35
Cabo Rojo		506.00	42.40	21.50	59.95	629.85	629.85
Caguas		655.50		58.00	18.17	731.67	731.67
Camuy		370.50		31.00	10.65	415.15	415.15
Carolina		464.92		19.00	.50	484.42	484.42
Cayey		519.00			194.92	713.92	713.92
Ceiba		129.00	5.00	11.00	2.50	147.50	147.50
Ciales		145.00	10.40	23.81	3.95	183.16	183.16
Cidra		76.50		17.00		93.50	93.50
Coamo		303.00		28.50	32.69	364.19	361.19
Comerío		546.50	18.10	23.50	13.75	601.85	601.85
Corozal		468.00	7.60	37.00	8.00	520.60	520.60
Dorado		333.00	41.00	6.00		380.00	380.00
Fajardo		303.30			137.40	440.70	440.70
Guánica		436.50		10.00	5.30	357.80	357.80
Guayama		163.50		26.00	16.86	206.36	206.36
Guayanilla		60.00		24.00		84.00	84.00
Guaynabo		578.00		10.00		588.00	588.00
Gurabo		187.50				187.50	187.50
Hatillo		114.00		32.79		146.79	146.79
Hormigueros		81.00			4.07	85.07	85.07
Humacao		513.50		15.50	7.00	536.00	536.00
Isabela		434.00		76.20		510.20	510.20
Jayuya		423.00		22.00	6.00	451.00	451.00
Juana Díaz		433.00		6.50	48.88	488.38	488.38
Juncos		404.50		13.00	6.00	423.50	423.50

Lajas		302.00	10.50	96.10	8.32	416.92	416.92
Lares		419.50				419.50	419.50
Las Marias				48.00	2.00	50.00	50.00
Las Piedras		2.00		23.00	1.50	26.50	26.50
Loiza		361.00		19.00	1.50	381.50	381.50
Luquillo				3.00		3.00	3.00
Manati		430.00	20.00	21.17	95.37	566.54	566.54
Maricao		107.25		13.25	6.75	127.25	127.25
Maunabo		133.12		13.50		146.62	146.62
Mayaguez		1,318.25		13.00	91.94	1,423.19	1,423.19
Moca		151.00		26.25	17.67	194.92	194.92
Morovis		284.00	2.00	37.00	16.00	339.00	339.00
Naguabo		460.50		22.00	13.90	496.40	496.40
Naranjito		73.00				73.00	73.00
Patillas		102.00		6.75		108.75	108.75
Peñuelas		40.25				40.25	40.25
Ponce		2,725.65		39.50	212.56	2,977.71	2,977.71
Quebradillas		238.25		15.50		253.75	253.75
Rincón		46.50		66.45	1.79	114.74	114.74
Rio Grande		379.50	10.00	5.00	1.89	396.49	396.49
Rio Piedras		791.00		12.00	258.35	1,061.35	1,061.35
Sabana Grande		78.00		19.15	1.00	226.15	226.15
San Germán		733.50		25.00	43.77	802.27	802.27
San Juan		3,309.31	1.90	170.65	1,508.21	4,990.07	4,990.07
San Lorenzo		432.00	13.00	29.50	8.88	483.38	483.38
San Sebastián		265.95		22.10	3.00	291.05	291.05
Toa Alta		355.50	31.60	37.73		424.83	424.83
Toa Baja		300.00	10.10	9.76		320.36	320.36
Trujillo Alto		73.00		72.00	6.65	151.65	151.65
Utuado		511.00	36.86	73.79	78.00	699.64	699.64
Vega Alta		375.00		6.00	60.00	441.00	441.00
Vega Baja		582.68		25.35	132.50	740.43	740.43
Vieques		248.00		56.50	49.00	353.50	353.50
Villalba		110.00		60.50		170.50	170.50
Yabucoa		462.00		20.00	3.00	485.00	485.00
Yauco		585.00		26.25	234.04	845.29	845.29
Headquarters	$453.51	14,749.62		3,224.11	16,519.24	34,946.48	34,946.48
District board		7,262.32		10.00	1,103.55	8,375.87	8,375.87
Total	453.51	51,938.14	328.55	5,170.96	21,705.56	78,096.72	78,096.72
Charge of supplies from Provost Marshal General's Office					7,271.32	7,271.32	7,271.32
Grand total	453.51	51,938.14	328.55	5,170.96	28,976.88	86,268.04	86,268.04

TABLE "G".

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF PORTO RICO.

Call No. A-1481—Cable No. 2837—Circular Letter No. 59, October 4, 1918.

LOCAL BOARDS	Cuota	OCTOBER—1918						
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
San Juan	150	25	25	25	25	25	25	
Rio Piedras	35			35				
Carolina	20		20					
Loiza	20	20						
Trujillo Alto	8			8				
Bayamón	55				55			
Guaynabo	11			11				
Toa Alta	14			14				
Corozal	20					20		
Toa Baja	14							14
Dorado	10			10				
Vega Alta	15							15
Comerio	20						20	
Naranjito	10							10
Arecibo	86	43	43					
Vega Baja	21				24			
Morovis	20					20		
Manati	30				30			
Ciales	25					25		
Barceloneta	27						27	
Utuado	50	25	25					
Camuy	20			20				
Hatillo	20			20				
Quebradillas	12							12
Aguadilla	38	19	19					
Isabela	26			26				
Moca	20						20	
San Sebastián	30				30			
Lares	35					35		
Aguada	21							21
Rincón	12							12
Mayagüez	79	25	25	29				
Añasco	21				24			
Las Marías	12							12
Maricao	10							10
Cabo Rojo	30				30			
San Germán	34					34		
Lajas	15							15
Hormigueros	7							7
Sabana Grande	18						18	
Ponce	125	40	40	45				
Yauco	43				43			
Guánica	14	14						
Guayanilla	16					16		
Peñuelas	18							18
Adjuntas	25							25
Jayuya	15						15	
Juana Díaz	30						30	
Villalba	15					15		
Coamo	25							25
Santa Isabel	15							15
Guayama	35	20	15					
Salinas	28				14	14		
Arroyo	10							10
Patillas	20					20		
Maunabo	10							10
Cayey	40						40	
Aibonito	20							20
Barranquitas	15						15	
Barros	20							20
Cidra	20							20
Humacao	32			32				
Yabucoa	28		28					
Juncos	20			20				
Gurabo	20						20	
Las Piedras	12						12	
San Lorenzo	22						22	
Caguas	65					65		
Aguas Buenas	12							12
Fajardo	22				22			
Ceiba	8	8						
Luquillo	10	10						
Rio Grande	18					18		
Culebra	—							
Vieques	20						20	
Naguabo	25		25					
TOTALS	2000	249	265	295	297	307	284	303

TABLE "II".

COST OF MOBILIZATION.

Local board of—	Cost of meals.	Cost of transportation.
1. Adjuntas	$214.40	$733.72
2. Aguada	101.80	514.54
3. Aguadilla	370.00	1,624.55
4. Aguas Buenas	1.20	155.25
5. Aibonito	121.20	487.50
6. Añasco	158.20	676.40
7. Arecibo	490.40	1,910.00
8. Arroyo	57.70	321.20
9. Barceloneta	156.60	302.25
10. Barranquitas	60.00	408.00
11. Barros	253.87	600.00
12. Bayamón	7.95	143.20
13. Cabo Rojo	160.80	1,136.65
14. Caguas	108.95	424.00
15. Camuy	115.80	404.00
16. Carolina	76.00	79.00
17. Caycy	280.10	658.40
18. Ceiba	41.40	160.00
19. Ciales	257.40	236.28
20. Cidra	52.50	365.00
21. Coamo	204.80	810.74
22. Comerío	----------	168.50
23. Corozal	154.60	81.00
24. Culebra	----------	15.00
25. Dorado	7.80	61.47
26. Fajardo	67.00	374.50
27. Guánica	24.00	573.08
28. Guayama	255.60	1,058.90
29. Guayanilla	64.20	698.70
30. Guaynabo	4.20	147.00
31. Gurabo	103.80	168.00
32. Hatillo	82.80	326.11
33. Hormigueros	41.40	287.06
34. Humacao	290.40	319.00
35. Isabela	175.20	528.90
36. Jayuya	260.90	1,108.58
37. Juana Díaz	166.40	1,153.14
38. Juncos	28.58	154.00
39. Lajas	78.00	582.28
40. Lares	387.28	813.74
41. Las Marías	91.20	319.11
42. Las Piedras	3.80	180.50
43. Loíza	27.00	176.00
44. Luquillo	15.00	133.50
45. Manatí	----------	347.15
46. Maricao	99.10	279.72

TABLE "H"—Continued.

COST OF MOBILIZATION—Continued.

Local board of—	Cost of meals.	Cost of transportation.
47. Maunabo	112.20	260.00
48. Mayagüez	488.16	2,884.12
49. Moca	118.20	586.58
50. Morovis	168.60	232.06
51. Naguabo	157.75	873.88
52. Naranjito	81.00	118.75
53. Patillas	116.40	712.42
54. Peñuelas	79.20	778.48
55. Ponce	549.25	5,249.06
56. Quebradillas	55.70	222.00
57. Rincón	54.00	384.17
58. Río Grande	107.80	139.00
59. Río Piedras	52.80	.50
60. Sabana Grande	196.70	624.36
61. Salinas	315.00	695.50
62. San Germán	278.60	1,118.15
63. San Juan	———	———
64. San Lorenzo	202.20	226.00
65. San Sebastián	324.68	319.18
66. Santa Isabel	53.40	487.50
67. Toa Alta	73.20	97.50
68. Toa Baja	———	89.04
69. Trujillo Alto	5.00	40.50
70. Utuado	472.50	671.50
71. Vega Alta	98.70	124.80
72. Vega Baja	176.70	215.98
73. Vieques	128.50	397.60
74. Villalba	134.90	784.25
75. Yabucoa	232.30	710.20
76. Yauco	451.80	1,778.76
Total	$11,004.57	$43,027.46

Cost of meals	$11,004.57
Cost of transportation	43,027.46
Total cost	$54,032.03

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF PORTO RICO,
July 24, 1918.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 42.
TO THE LOCAL BOARD.

GENTLEMEN:

The Provost Marshal General has issued instructions to proceed immediately with the selection and preparation for the mobilization of 15,000 men from the Local Boards of Porto Rico.

The quota assigned your Local Board is _____ men, and you are hereby ordered to call a sufficient number of men to fill the above quota. I would like to suggest that you call for physical examination twice the number of your quota.

The selection of these men will be made in accordance with the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President; that is, in the same manner that was done in the first call of the men who are now in camp.

The necessary blank forms have been mailed today, and should you be short of any please write to this office at once.

If there is no examining physician in your municipality, or in the vicinity thereof, to make the physical examinations, please inform this office so as to designate one. In case additional examining physicians are necessary, who have not been appointed, please submit the names of eligible persons with the recommendations that they be appointed.

The men of this draft should be examined as soon as practicable, so that they may be sent to the Camp if so ordered by the Provost Marshal General, during the month of September.

Recommend to all men found physically fit and who have not been exempted to keep themselves informed of any call that may be made upon them to perform military service, and they should be informed that in all probabilities they will be drafted some time next September.

The lawyers of Porto Rico have offered to render their services free of charge to the Local Boards for the purpoe of assisting men who claim exemption, by informing them as to whether their claims are valid or not.

The services of these lawyers are free and they should not charge any fees for their services, and all men registered should be so informed, that no lawyer or other person may be allowed to prepare the exemption papers if he charges any fee for his service.

Whenever possible the Local Board will designate a place in the office for the examination of men during office hours, so that they may help the Local Board in their work.

The lawyers that offered their services free of charge have been designated as members of the Advisory Board and have already been appointed in their respective municipalities, so that they may assist the Local Board in the work. Therefore you will notify these lawyers of the dates on which physical examinations will be made.

As soon as this circular is received please inform this office the date on which physical examinations will be started.

Respectfully,

(Sgd.) JOHN A. WILSON,
Adjutant General of Porto Rico.

TABLE "I".

MOBILIZATION OF 15,000 MEN.

Local board of—	
1. Adjuntas	206
2. Aguada	154
3. Aguadilla	273
4. Aguas Buenas	106
5. Aibonito	143
6. Añasco	176
7. Arecibo	615
8. Arroyo	82
9. Barceloneta	198
10. Barranquitas	113
11. Barros	155
12. Bayamón	405
13. Cabo Rojo	235
14. Caguas	478
15. Camuy	148
16. Carolina	155
17. Cayey	305
18. Ceiba	67
19. Ciales	195
20. Cidra	155
21. Coamo	190
22. Comerío	155
23. Corozal	144
24. Culebra	6
25. Dorado	77
26. Fajardo	175
27. Guánica	103
28. Guayama	266
29. Guayanilla	127
30. Guaynabo	82
31. Gurabo	147
32. Hatillo	143
33. Hormigueros	57
34. Humacao	246
35. Isabela	191
36. Jayuya	133
37. Juana Díaz	237
38. Juncos	150
39. Lajas	118
40. Lares	254
41. Las Marías	94
42. Las Piedras	104
43. Loíza	159
44. Luquillo	76
45. Manatí	237
46. Maricao	75
47. Maunabo	72
48. Mayagüez	571
49. Moca	158
50. Morovis	150
51. Naguabo	194
52. Naranjito	98
53. Patillas	150
54. Peñuelas	138
55. Ponce	910
56. Quebradillas	93
57. Rincón	97
58. Río Grande	129
59. Río Piedras	257
60. Sabana Grande	131
61. Salinas	203
62. San Germán	245
63. San Juan	1,077
64. San Lorenzo	171
65. San Sebastián	217
66. Santa Isabel	114
67. Toa Alta	100
68. Toa Baja	106
69. Trujillo Alto	71
70. Utuado	362
71. Vega Alta	113
72. Vega Baja	174
73. Vieques	144
74. Villalba	135
75. Yabucoa	201
76. Yauco	314
	15,000

TABLE "J".

Quota Assigned to Each Local Board.

	Municipality of Porto Rico	Population	Proportion	Gross Quota	Credits	Difference	Net Quota
		1,231,880	1.000,000	13,457	624	12,833	12,833
1	Adjuntas	16,914	.013,755	185	19	166	166
2	Aguada	12,603	.010,231	138	4	134	134
3	Aguadilla	22,456	.018,229	245	22	223	223
4	Aguas Buenas	8,705	.007,066	95	3	92	92
5	Aibonito	11,683	.009,484	128	12	116	116
6	Añasco	14,421	.011,706	158	6	152	152
7	Arecibo	50,538	.041,025	552	16	536	536
8	Arroyo	6,762	.005,189	74	2	72	72
9	Barceloneta	16,251	.013,191	178	5	173	173
10	Barranquitas	9,239	.007,506	101	2	99	99
11	Barros	12,728	.010,332	139	9	130	130
12	Bayamón	33,275	.027,012	363	16	347	347
13	Cabo Rojo	19,312	.015,701	211	10	201	201
14	Caguas	38,832	.031,523	424	14	410	410
15	Camuy	12,119	.009,862	133	3	130	130
16	Carolina	12,683	.010,296	139	2	137	137
17	Cayey	25,093	.020,370	274	53	221	221
18	Ceiba	5,500	.004,465	60	5	55	55
19	Ciales	15,978	.012,970	175	1	174	174
20	Cidra	12,762	.010,360	139	5	134	134
21	Comerío	15,521	.012,602	170	11	159	159
22	Comerío	12,751	.010,354	139	1	138	138
23	Corozal	11,796	.009,576	129	1	128	128
24	Culebra	420	.000,341	5		5	5
25	Dorado	6,361	.005,166	69		69	69
26	Fajardo	14,353	.011,651	157	28	129	129
27	Guánica	8,421	.006,836	92		92	92
28	Guayama	21,899	.017,777	239	20	219	219
29	Guayanilla	10,455	.008,487	114		110	40
30	Guaynabo	6,750	.005,479	74	4	74	74
31	Gurabo	12,058	.009,788	132	1	131	131
32	Hatillo	11,694	.009,493	128	1	127	127
33	Hormigueros	4,716	.003,828	51	1	50	50
34	Humacao	20,206	.016,403	221	17	204	204
35	Isabela	15,626	.012,685	171	9	162	162
36	Jayuya	10,898	.008,847	119	2	117	117
37	Juana Díaz	19,536	.015,859	213	8	205	205
38	Juncos	12,949	.010,019	135	5	130	130
39	Lajas	9,682	.007,860	106	1	105	105
40	Lares	20,854	.016,929	278	8	120	220
41	Las Marías	7,228	.005,273	84	11	73	73
42	Las Piedras	8,546	.006,937	93	2	91	91
43	Loíza	13,080	.010,618	143	7	142	142
44	Luquillo	6,262	.005,083	68	10	58	58
45	Manatí	18,417	.015,803	213	2	211	211
46	Marícao	6,160	.005,000	67	12	55	55
47	Maunabo	5,978	.004,853	65	1	64	64
48	Mayaguez	46,856	.038,036	512	24	488	488
49	Moca	12,990	.010,545	142	7	135	135
50	Morovis	12,410	.010,074	135	2	133	133
51	Naguabo	15,956	.012,953	174	3	171	171
52	Naranjito	8,046	.006,531	88	1	87	87
53	Patillas	12,387	.010,055	135		135	135
54	Peñuelas	11,308	.009,179	124	9	115	115
55	Ponce	74,687	.060,628	816	61	755	755
56	Quebradillas	7,603	.006,172	83	6	77	77
57	Rincón	7,978	.006,476	87	6	81	81
58	Río Grande	10,592	.008,598	116	3	113	113
59	Río Piedras	21,183	.017,196	231	1	230	230
60	Sabana Grande	10,671	.008,662	117	4	113	113
61	Salinas	16,660	.013,524	182	7	175	175
62	San Germán	20,137	.016,347	220	12	208	208
63	San Juan	88,420	.071,792	966	57	909	909
64	San Lorenzo	14,035	.011,393	153	3	150	150
65	San Sebastián	19,842	.011,484	195	11	184	184
66	Santa Isabel	9,830	.007,874	102	3	99	99
67	Toa Alta	8,228	.006,679	90	1	89	89
68	Toa Baja	8,671	.007,039	95	1	94	94
69	Trujillo Alto	5,830	.004,733	64	2	62	62
70	Utuado	29,775	.024,170	325	25	300	300
71	Vega Alta	9,273	.007,528	101		101	101
72	Vega Baja	4,819	.011,624	156		156	126
73	Vieques	11,819	.009,594	129	3	126	120
74	Villalba	11,099	.009,011	121	1	120	178
75	Yabucoa	16,456	.013,358	180	2	178	279
76	Yauco	25,797	.020,941	282	3	279	279
		1,231,880	1,000,000	13,457	624	12,833	12,83

TABLE "K".

TOTAL AND PER CAPITA COST OF SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM JUNE, 1917, TO OCTOBER 1, 1918.

	Cost to Sept. 1, 1918.	Cost from Sept. 1, 1918, to Oct. 1, 1918.	Total cost.	Registrants from June 5, 1917, to Sept 11, 1918	Cost per registrant.	Inducted June 5, 1917, to Oct. 1, 1918	Cost per man inducted.
United States...	$18,965,186.46	$1,209,466.07	$20,174,652.53	10,838,315	$1.86	2,552,173	$7.90
Alabama	356,294.75	8,968.00	365,262.75	206,248	1 77	57,459	6.36
Arizona	76,125.85	5,617.13	81,740.98	40,517	2.01	7,777	10.49
Arkansas	282,314.80	12,330.09	294,644.89	168,302	1.75	47,221	4.33
California	556,449.82	31,651.15	588,100.97	332,593	1 77	63,192	9.31
Colorado	137,266.84	8,952.88	146,219.72	91,813	1.59	21,381	6.83
Connecticut	197,696.11	11,563.96	209,260.07	175,026	1.20	30,847	6.78
Delaware	49,890.14	2,321.45	52,211.59	24,563	2.13	4,771	10.94
District of Columbia	29,256.17	3,138.16	32,394 33	36,741	.88	9,050	3 57
Florida	155,126.52	9,778.77	164,905.29	94,792	1.74	24,186	2.64
Georgia	432,976.10	25,331.13	458,307 23	260,296	1.76	62,966	7.27
Idaho	48,378 69	3,141.23	51,519 92	45,982	1.12	11,747	4.39
Illinois	1,161,987.91	18,095.80	1,180,083.71	707,952	1.67	171,109	6.90
Indiana	357,160.63	37,172 62	394,333.25	283,813	1 39	67,473	5.84
Iowa	237,664.30	29,185.80	266,850.10	240,934	1.11	65,781	4.05
Kansas	248,741.50	16,425 96	260,167.46	167,106	1.56	40,680	6.39
Kentucky	318,573.21	21,323.68	369,896.89	215,936	1 71	57,825	6 39
Louisiana	221,838.95	49,121.93	271,260.88	180,226	1.51	54,581	4.96
Maine	110,321.52	3,385.27	113,706.79	68,214	1.67	14,205	8.00
Maryland	258,589.60	14,229.62	272,769.79	136,552	2.00	32,668	8.35
Massachusetts	612,665.13	46,310.72	658,883.85	398,864	1.65	71,856	9.16
Michigan	816,514.20	78,220.08	894,774 28	411,666	2.17	91,109	9 82
Minnesota	357,726.22	21,914.38	379,640 60	249,937	1.52	66,462	5 71
Mississippi	255,068.34	23,691.13	278,759 47	157,667	1.77	43,073	6.47
Missouri	538,839 22	45,591.92	584,431.14	335,012	1 74	85,722	6.81
Montana	124,598.19	5,301 32	129,902.51	97,762	1.33	26,731	4.85
Nebraska	135,048.50	6,667 02	142,315.52	132,458	1.07	29,019	4.90
Nevada	16,010.29	980.62	17,000 91	13,044	1.30	2,981	5.70
New Hampshire	56,245.01	2,851.83	59,677.87	41,743	1.42	7,722	7.65
New Jersey	479,027.75	23,635 93	502,663.68	282,865	1.51	67,165	7.48
New Mexico	72,334.90	4,416 65	76,781.55	37,360	2.06	8,774	8.76
New York	2,119,617.63	81,525.48	2,201,143.11	1,120,392	1.96	239,499	9.19
North Carolina	412,054.92	11,817.11	423,872.03	228,844	1.85	57,748	7 34
North Dakota	97,190.38	6,200.02	103,650.40	73,211	1.41	18,117	5.72
Ohio	988,563.33	53,547 58	1,042,110.61	617,371	1.69	136,461	7.63
Oklahoma	148,213.45	15,079.60	163,293.35	122,226	.85	61,621	2.65
Oregon	75,164 09	7,621 31	82,775.40	70,519	1.17	14,916	5.54
Pennsylvania	1,455,036.29	86,603.01	1,541,659.30	502,986	1.71	194,604	7.92
Rhode Island	73,370.99	3,611.32	77,012 31	59,059	1.30	10,833	7.11
South Carolina	244,208.12	12,272 63	256,481.05	144,701	1.77	42,857	5.98
South Dakota	99,032 68	6,668.45	105,701.13	66,189	1.60	20,938	5.04
Tennessee	387,907 12	17,565.26	405,472.68	213,427	1.90	55,770	7.27
Texas	895,243.67	40,927.84	936,271.51	460,326	2.03	115,724	8.09
Utah	44,999.58	8,786.96	53,786.54	46,501	1.15	10,275	5.23
Vermont	50,718 14	2,451.14	53,169.28	30,884	1.72	8,275	6.42
Virginia	319,859 09	16,079.83	335,938.92	206,190	1.77	56,975	6.42
Washington	229,510.15	16,951.03	246,461.18	125,768	1.96	25,715	9 58
West Virginia	246,710.68	14,788.93	261,499.61	142,174	1.84	44,687	5.85
Wisconsin	365,267.33	13,396.18	378,663.51	266,661	1.42	64,841	5.83
Wyoming	39,097.81	3,350.91	42,448.22	25,151	1.69	7,709	5.50
Alaska	8,667.00	2,092.88	10,659.88	6,851	1.56	1,937	5.50
Hawaii	27,891.22	3,472.11	31,363.36	31,500	1.01	5,464	5.74
Porto Rico	38,443.11	4,708.16	43,151.27	120,450	.36	13,733	3.14
Not allocated (Table 87-A, col. 1, lines 4, 5, 7, from bottom)	1,841,530.39	208,740.07	2,050,270.46		.19		.80

TABLE "L".

MOBILIZATION

Call No. 767.

Quota 12,833.

	LOCAL BOARD OF	JUNE										JULY																												Total Quota
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29			
1	Adjuntas	16				16				16				16				16				16				16				16				16				16				160	6	166
2	Aguada	14				13				13				13				13				13				13				13				13				14				131	3	134
3	Aguadilla	22				22				22				22				22				22				22				22				32				17				215	8	223
4	Aguas Buenas	9				9				9				9				9				9				9				9				9				9				90	2	92
5	Aibonito	11				11				11				11				12				12				12				12				12				12				116		116
6	Añasco	15				15				15				15				15				15				15				16								14				150	2	152
7	Arecibo	20	20	20		20	20	20	20	20	20		20	20	20	20	20	20		20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	15	8										523	12	535
8	Arroyo	7				7				7				7				7				7				7				7				8				8				72		72
9	Barceloneta		17				17				17				17				17				17				17				17				17				15			168	5	173
10	Barranquitas		10				10				10				10				10				10				10				10				9				9			99		99
11	Barros		13				13				13				13				13				13				13				13				12				12			129	1	130
12	Bayamón						10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	7	7	7	7	7	335	12	347
13	Cabo Rojo	20				20				20				20				20				20				20				20				15				18				193	8	201
14	Caguas	15	15	15		15	15	15	15	15	15		15	15	15	15	15	15		15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	11	11	11	6									398	12	410
15	Camuy			13				13				13			13				13				13				13				13								11			126	4	130
16	Carolina				13				13				13			13				13				13				13				13				13				15	132	5	137
17	Cayey		20				20				20				20				20				20				22				22						25				25	214	7	221
18	Ceiba												5		5			5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5								55		55
19	Ciales			17				17				17		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	6		7															170	4	174
20	Cidra	13				13			13						13				13				13				14				14				14				14			134		134
21	Comno		16				16				16				16				16				16				16				16				16				15			159	3	159
22	Comerío				15				15				15				15			15				15				15				15				15							135	3	138
23	Corozal	13				13				13				13				13				13				12				12				12				12				126	2	128
24	Culebra												5																													5		5
25	Dorado		7				7				7				7				7				7				7				7				6				6			68	1	69
26	Fajardo												10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	6																126	3	129
27	Guánica			9				9				9				9				9				9				9				9				9				9			90	2	92
28	Guayama			22				22				22				22				22				22				22				22				22				15			213	6	219
29	Guayanilla	11				11				11				11				11				11				11				11				11				10				106	1	110
30	Guaynabo			7				7				7				7				7				7				8				8				8				8			74		74
31	Gurabo			13				13				13				13				13				13				13				13				12				13			130	1	131
32	Hatillo				13				14				13				53				13				13				13				12				12				9	124	3	127
33	Hormigueros														5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5									50		50
34	Humacao		20				20				20				20				20				20				19				19				19				19			196	8	204
35	Isabela	16				16			16		11			16				16		12			16				16				16				19				14	10		158	4	162
36	Jayuya		11				11				11	20		12		20			20				20				12				12		21				18		18		115	2	117
37	Juana Díaz			20				20												20				21				21													199	6	205
38	Juncos		13				13				13			13				13					13				13				13				11				12			129	1	130
39	Lajas		10				10											10					11				11				11								11			105		105
40	Lares				20				20		10		20		10		21				23							22				22				22				22			213	7	220
41	Las Marías																																									7		7	73	1	74
42	Las Piedras				9				9				9				9				9				9				9				9				9				8	89	2	91
43	Loíza	14				14				14				14				14				14				14				14				14				14				140	2	142
44	Luquillo																									8				10				10				10				58		58
45	Manatí																			8	8	8	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	202	9	211
46	Maricao																																									55		55
47	Maunabo																										4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	64		64
48	Mayagüez	20	20	20		20	20	20	20	20	20		20	20	20	20	20	20		20	15	15	20	20	15		20	20	20	8												433	15	448
49	Moca			13				13				13				13								14				14													135		135
50	Morovis				13				13				13				13			13	10				10				13				14				11				127	6	133
51	Naguabo		17				17				17				17				17				16				17				17				18				14			169	2	171
52	Naranjito																																									87		87
53	Patillas			13				13				13				13				13				14				14				10	10	10	10	10	10	10	7			135		135
54	Peñuelas			11				11				11				11				11				12				12				12				12				14			115		115
55	Ponce	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	15	15	15	15	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	730	25	755
56	Quebradillas				8				8				8				8				8				7		10	10		10				10		10		10				75	2	77
57	Rincón																																									80	1	81
58	Río Grande			21				11				11				11					11			11			11				11				10				10			111	2	113
59	Río Piedras																	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	13	221	9	230
60	Sabana Grande				10				10				10				10				10				10				12				12				12				13	109	4	113
61	Salinas		17				17				17				17				17				17				17				17				17				18			171	4	175
62	San Germán				20				20				20				20				20				20				20				20				21				21	202	6	208
63	San Juan	25	25	25	25	20	25	25	25	25	25	25	20	25	20	20	20	20	25	25	25	20	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	872	37	909
64	San Lorenzo				15				15			15				15				15				15				15				15				15				19			145	5	150
65	San Sebastián			18				18				28				18				18				18				13				19				19				19			178	6	184
66	Santa Isabel	10				10			10					10				10			9		10			9				10				9				9				98	1	99
67	Toa Alta		9				9			9		10			9		9			9				9			9				9				9				9			88	1	89
68	Toa Baja			10				10								9									9																	93	1	94
69	Trujillo Alto																																									62		62
70	Utuado	10	10	10		10	10	10	10	10	10		10	10	10	10	10	10		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		10		10		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11		290	10	300
71	Vega Alta																																							15		15	101		101
72	Vega Baja				14				15				15				15				15				15				15				15				15				15	149	7	156
73	Vieques				12				13				13				13				13				13				12				12				13				12	126		126
74	Villalba				12				12				12				12				12				12				12				12				12				12	120		120
75	Yabucoa				18				18				18				18				17				17				17				17				17				17	174	4	178
76	Yauco	10	10	10		10	10	10	10	10	10		10	10	10	10	10	10		10	10	10	10	10	10	10		10	10	10	10	10										271	8	279
		310	300	312	238	305	310	322	309	320	310	247	324	330	326	336	325	352	248	330	331	348	327	317	335	228	330	351	350	352	327	342	320	338	301	310	333	302	265	225	226	12,518	315	12,833